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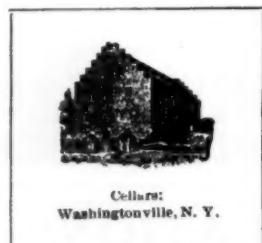
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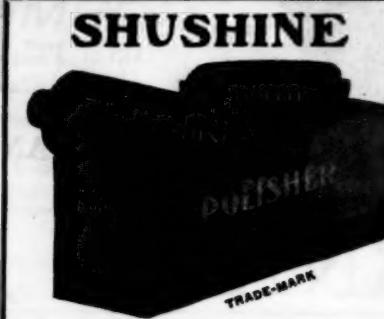
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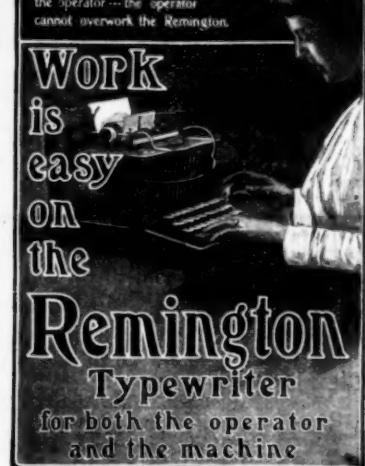
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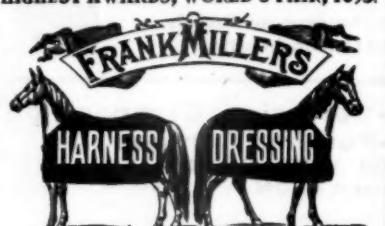
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Brig. Gen. Peter C. Hains, U.S.A., publishes in the North American Review an article in which he makes recommendations as to the construction policy of the Panama Canal which are almost identical with those heretofore submitted in these columns. He holds that instead of 40,000 or 50,000 laborers, as estimated by some calculators, the project will really not require more than 10,000 or 15,000, all of whom should be drawn from the United States, if possible. The employment of Chinese coolies on the canal, which has been suggested in some quarters, does not seem desirable to General Hains. He does not believe that it would be approved here in the United States, and besides that the experience of the old French canal company with coolie labor was not such as to recommend its use by the American Government. General Hains also points out, as we have frequently done, that Jamaica, which has been regarded as an ample source of laborers for canal work, cannot be counted on for more than ten or fifteen per cent. of the required number, or say fifteen hundred to two thousand. He concludes, therefore, that the canal authorities should draw the needful labor from the negro population of our Southern States, but here he brings up a situation which is by no means promising. The supply of negro labor of good quality in the South is more limited than is generally supposed, and it is seriously declared that if any considerable number of colored men should accept employment on the canal the result would be a serious loss to Southern agriculture and other industries in which they are now engaged. The Southern States contain enormous numbers of ignorant, shiftless negroes, but they would be of little or no account on the canal project unless they were first put through a vigorous course of practical training under Government control, and even then the results would be uncertain. One proposal made by General Hains is specially important, and that is that the labor employed in digging the canal shall be organized and directed as closely as possible on the military system. That arrangement, he contends, is desirable, not only to protect the health, comfort and general welfare of the workmen themselves, but also to prevent labor dissensions and thus insure the completion of the enterprise as speedily as possible. In order to establish and maintain a system of control in which military standards of discipline and efficiency shall prevail, General Hains holds that the entire work of construction should be performed by the United States Government and not by contractors and sub-contractors, his belief being that the more simply the project is organized the more expeditious its execution.

General Hains in his article points out that thirty-five of the forty-seven miles of the canal will be excavated chiefly with dredges requiring but few laborers, noting that on the Chicago Drainage Canal, thirty-four miles long, not more than 8,000 employees were ever engaged at any one time; and that with the increased working capacity of modern machinery 2,000 men working on the Great Cut at Culebra, excavating at the rate of 6,000,000 cubic yards per year, should complete the task in seven years. The lowest estimate of the time required to complete the canal is about eight years, but as General Hains says, bad management, a war between the United States and some naval power, an epidemic of yellow fever, a temporary change in the sentiment of the people of the United States toward the project, would cause delay that might postpone completion for years. Under such circumstances, a contractor might have a valid claim against the Government, the amount of which cannot be estimated. If the work be done by the Government, some loss and delay might ensue, but the loss would be of such a nature that only Government interests would suffer and the

delay would cause no special embarrassment. General Hains holds that the authority of the Chief Engineer of the canal should be supreme in all matters relating to construction. If he desires counsel and advice on any matters within the scope of his duties, he should be enabled to refer such matters to a board of experts, who could give more study to the question than he. Except in an advisory capacity, it is believed that boards are undesirable. It is notorious that they are inefficient for executive work. The secretary or chairman or some other member becomes the moving power, and the board becomes a screen. Responsibility must be concentrated to be effective. The larger the board, the greater its incompetence in executive business. In an advisory capacity boards may be of great value, but their functions must not extend to executive work. The views of General Hains with respect to the canal enterprise are timely and important. He is an engineer officer of rare attainments and extensive experience in constructive projects under Government control. Moreover he is thoroughly familiar with the canal project, has been associated with it in a professional way and is as well qualified perhaps to speak as to its needs and difficulties as any other living man.

The fact that President Roosevelt is permitted to absent himself from the seat of government for months together, and spend the summer in comfort at his home on Long Island, without awakening a protest from the yellowest of yellow journals, is an evidence of a change in public sentiment on this subject. A generation ago, in 1876, when Grant was President, he was subjected to so much vindictive and ill-natured criticism because, during the heat of the summer, he absented himself for a few weeks at Long Branch that Congress took the matter up and demanded that the President should give an account of his performance of executive acts and duties while absent from "the seat of government established by law." Grant might have told the critical Congress that it was none of their business and he did so in effect when he denied the right of the Legislature "to require of the Executive, an independent branch of the Government, co-ordinate with the Senate and House of Representatives, an account of the discharge of his appropriate and purely executive offices, acts and duties, either as to when, where or how performed." At the same time he so far condescended as to correct the erroneous idea that executive acts could only be performed at the seat of Government. The contrary was proven, as he showed by hundreds upon hundreds of such acts performed by his predecessors, in unbroken line, from Washington to Lincoln. President Jefferson was absent, for example, from the seat of Government, seven hundred and ninety-six days, or more than one fourth of the period covered by his two terms of office. And yet the name of Jefferson is rightly or wrongly, the symbol of democratic simplicity and exact conformity to the will of the people. And officially recognized absences from Washington are not the only ones in which our Presidents have indulged. General Hayes informed the writer that when he was in the White House he would occasionally slip away to Philadelphia without the fact being known, to spend a Sunday with General Robert Patterson, who was a soldier in the War of 1812 and the war with Mexico as well as a major general in the first year of the Civil War. If President Hayes could do this why not others? Grant labored and others have entered into his rest. The conclusive answer he gave to the impudent inquiry of a meddlesome Congress appears to have settled for all time the question of the right of the President to perform executive functions elsewhere than at the capital. The Pacific coast is now nearer to Washington in point of time than New York was in the days when Jefferson was President, so far as concerns bodily movements, and nearer than the Capitol is to the White House in the possibility of the instant communication of intelligence.

There is now before the legislature of Louisiana a bill which curiously illustrates the tendency, observable in certain States, to sacrifice the real interests of the militia system to personal vanity and ambition. This bill, which is ostensibly intended as a revision of the militia system of Louisiana, proposes to create a salaried staff of militia and to provide pay for one hundred and fifty officers of the line together with eight or ten clerks and laborers, the whole scheme involving a yearly outlay of \$26,700. The most remarkable thing about the measure is that it stipulates that all the cost of maintaining this glittering staff shall be paid out of the regular militia fund which is appropriated for the maintenance of armories and other legitimate expenses of the militia establishment. Inasmuch as the militia fund is only \$20,000 a year the effect of charging it up with \$26,700 for the maintenance of the proposed staff would be simply to drive the working organizations out of business. The New Orleans Picayune, which is sincerely devoted to the real interests of the militia system, indignantly opposes the pending bill, justly denouncing it in this vigorous fashion: "Not five cents of the militia funds should be paid to any staff officer or to any officer, line or staff, unless he is called into active service to suppress riot or repel invasion. The State of Louisiana cannot afford to maintain a great paid staff of colonels who are not even militiamen, but probably would be merely political henchmen. The Constitution directly prohibits the payment to any officer or man of the militia any pay, emolument or ration except while on active duty on the call of the State. It was always

intended that the militia should be composed of citizen soldiers in no way remunerated because of their connection with the militia. It is this absence of all pay or emoluments that has kept the militia free from political influence or politicians, and it is absolutely certain that were the Terriberry bill to pass every one of the paid offices would go not to bona fide militiamen, but to political henchmen."

While it is to be hoped that investigation may verify the report received by the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department to the effect that large deposits of coal of excellent quality have been discovered in Batan Island, a member of the Philippine Archipelago, the statement will be accepted with some reservation until more convincing information is at hand. The despatches describe the coal as equal to the best produced in Japan, which is of very high grade, and the probability of the discovery has a basis of support in the fact that Batan Island is in the same latitude as the Japanese coal fields which are only two or three hundred miles away and are characterized by relatively the same geological formation. The development in the Philippines of an adequate supply of coal adapted to naval purposes would be of almost inestimable value. The maintenance of our present naval force in those waters makes it necessary to keep on hand in the islands an available supply of at least one hundred thousand tons, all of which has to be carried from the United States, and the required stock is bound to increase as time advances. If the needful supply could be drawn from the islands themselves the result would be an enormous saving in freights as well as an increased degree of security for our squadrons in time of war. For that reason further information concerning the reported discovery in Batan will be awaited with eager interest.

While it was a foregone conclusion that both of the great political parties would declare for the resolute maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine and for naval expansion on a scale commensurate with the purpose implied in that declaration, the fact that they have done so in positive and unmistakable language will be hailed by the country at large with hearty approval. It means, as we have already pointed out, that there are certain great measures of national policy which the people have united to raise above the level of party contention, which they are determined to hold fast regardless of changes in the political control of the Government, and which for that reason other nations will recognize as permanent definitions of American purpose. This tendency is one of the most hopeful signs of the times. It signifies that the people appreciate more and more keenly the need of a common cause in support of the national defense and a patriotic subordination of party interest to the general welfare. From that viewpoint the platforms of the two great political parties are at once creditable and encouraging.

With the purchase by the Navy Department of upwards of 270 acres of land adjoining the Navy Yard at Norfolk at a cost of \$400,000, all that is needed to make that yard one of the largest, if not indeed the largest in the world, is the appropriation by Congress of the money required for the proposed improvements. These improvements, according to the plans now under consideration, will set apart large areas for marine barracks, for drydocks, ship yards and fresh water basins, together with provision for a vast amount of work on the channel leading to the navy yard from Hampton Roads. The growing importance of the Norfolk yard as a naval base is so manifest that Congress will hardly refuse the money required to make it still more useful. The project has been undertaken none too soon and should be carried to completion as expeditiously as possible.

The German gunboat Panther arrived at Port au Prince, Hayti, this week, evidently to back up German demands for apology and reparation for the stoning of the French and German ministers in that city. U.S. Minister Powell has, however, informed the State Department that the incident has been satisfactorily closed. The Haytian minister at Washington has issued a statement saying that the incident was the result of a mistake upon the part of the guard at the executive mansion in Port au Prince. It appears that the guard observing two carriages in a road which is supposed to be closed after nightfall threw a stone at them in lieu of using his rifle. When it was learned the next day that the occupants, whom the sentry had not recognized, were the French and German ministers, the officers of the guard and the sentry were punished.

Judge Advocate General Davis of the War Department this week prepared a brief for submission to the Attorney General's office which relates to the status of those officers of the Army who were promoted and immediately retired by the President, but whose promotions were not confirmed by Congress until nearly nine months later. The office of the Comptroller of the Treasury some time ago decided that they were not entitled to the increased pay for the rank to which they were promoted for the intervening nine months. Later he suggested, upon receiving a letter from Secretary Taft, that it would be well to refer the whole matter to the Department of Justice. Accordingly General Davis has made out a test case which he has submitted with a full statement of the facts.

Officers of the Marine Corps who have seen service on the isthmus since the Republic of Panama was organized have been so hospitably entertained by General Huertas, commander-in-chief of the military forces of that country, that his forthcoming tour of inspection in the United States will doubtless be made the occasion of a return in kind. The General is a profound admirer of American officers and has never found anything too good for them when they were stationed in his country, everything within his reach having been eagerly placed at their disposal. The result is that the officers of the Marine Corps thus entertained frankly confess to an obligation to him which they will do their utmost to repay when he visits this country—an undertaking in which they are bound to be brilliantly and comprehensively successful. Apart, however, from the social side of his visit, General Huertas deserves a hearty welcome in the United States for the reason that to him more than to any other individual was due the peaceful organization of the Republic of Panama, which insured the construction of the isthmian canal under American ownership. When the secession of Panama from the Colombian Federation was first seriously proposed the most important question was as to what action might be expected from the Colombian troops then stationed on the isthmus. The scheme was submitted to General Huertas, then in command, who announced that if the money to meet the overdue pay of his troops were provided he would guarantee that there would be no trouble from Colombia. The money was provided, Huertas paid his soldiers the dues which they had tried in vain to obtain from the Colombian Government, and when that was done he returned to the proper persons a large amount of unexpended funds, a thing almost unheard of in Central American politics or military affairs. Then he conciliated the Indian tribes in the regions bordering the frontier, convinced them of his honorable purposes and obtained their pledge to serve as a barrier against any attempt at the invasion of Panama from Colombia. Because of these services he possesses the cordial regard of the American officers with whom he has come in contact as well as the unreserved confidence and admiration of the people of Panama. He is young, honest and sincere, untrained in the technical art of war, but with a genius for fighting which has made him a popular idol in his own country and a person worthy of the attention of the working soldiers of all lands.

Interesting tests have been made this week of the new facilities for handling and storing coal at the Boston Navy Yard. The plant was contracted for July 12, 1901, and was to have been completed within a year, but owing to delay in obtaining structural steel and to difficulty in securing a solid foundation it was only recently pronounced ready for use. The building is two hundred and fifty feet long and ninety-one feet wide, and is surmounted by a traveling tower one hundred and seventy-five feet high with an arm one hundred and twelve feet in length. The structure contains four large coal bunkers above the concrete floor with a storage capacity of 9,280 tons and storage room below for five thousand tons more. The naval collier Lebanon arrived at the yard on July 3 with a cargo of coal, and the method of handling it is thus described by the Boston Transcript: "The traveling tower takes the coal from the collier and delivers it in cable cars, by which it is conveyed to the monitor in the middle of the building and dumped into the storage spaces. The storage space is so inclined that the coal will slide to the outer edges. At the bottom of each inclined part are gates through which the coal can flow to the cars on a cable track on the ground. This cable track is connected by an inclined plane, with the track on the high level, so that cars loaded on the lower may be hauled to the higher level and discharged into a chute extending to a point over the ship's deck, where a five-ton hopper will receive the coal and fill whatever is used to convey it to the ship's bunkers. In many cases the chute will take the coal directly to the bunkers. Scales are provided so that all coal handled may be weighed. The plant will have a minimum capacity of at least fifty tons, and a ship may be loaded as fast as her men can handle the coal. As an example, the battleship Massachusetts, which under ordinary conditions could not be coaled at the yard within three days, may be loaded in five or six hours. The immense saving is inestimable. No addition to the local yard for many years would prove so valuable in case of war as this coaling plant, and the naval officials are greatly pleased at its completion."

The first number of the Journal of the United States Infantry Association appears in an artistic cover in typical colors of blue and white. It is a handsome and well edited magazine, altogether worthy of the important organization of which it is the official organ. The contents cover a wide range of professional discussion and include the following papers, the authors of which are all officers of the Army: "Toast to the Infantry," Brig. Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins; "Physical Training in the Army," Lieut. Herman J. Kochler; "New Firing Regulations for Small Arms," Capt. Harry C. Hale; "Machine Guns in Our Army," Major Charles G. Morton; "The United States Magazine Rifle," Capt. Tracy C. Dickson; "Infantry Drill Regulations," Capt. Charles H. Muir; "An Officer's Equipment," Capt. John R. M. Taylor. In addition there are translations of important articles in French technical journals by Capt. Herman Hall, Capt. Charles D. Rhodes, Lieut.-Col. James S. Pettit and Major James Rockwell, all of

the Army, an excellent article on "Sub-Target Machine Guns," by H. C. Wilson, late captain U.S. Volunteer Engineers, and an interesting department of editorial comment. The Infantry Association starts out well, having more than eleven hundred members, representing all arms of the Service, together with a considerable number of associate members. The officers of the Association, whose names afford an ample guarantee of a vigorous and progressive administration, are: President, Major Gen. John C. Bates; vice-president, Lieut. Col. James S. Pettit; secretary and treasurer, Capt. Benjamin Alvord and an executive council composed of eight officers of Infantry.

Brig. Gen. Richard H. Pratt, U.S.A., retired, former superintendent of the Carlisle Indian School, in severing his connection with that institution on July 1, issued a statement concerning his relations with the Bureau of Indian Affairs. It has been charged in some quarters that General Pratt was compelled to retire from the school because of a recent speech before a gathering of clergymen in which he criticized the management of the Indian Bureau. In his farewell address he returns to the attack as follows: "I now repeat that after thirty-seven years of experience in Indian affairs, twenty-five years of it directly under the bureau, the bureau is a barnacle, because it is an unnatural, unphilosophical attachment to the ship of State, whose perpetuity depends solely upon its being able to prevent the one race in America always here, from getting aboard and becoming a real part of the American crew and family. It therefore clogs progress, and that is what a barnacle does. The reservation and agency system is a prison system, which feeds our civilization to the Indians in starvation doses and exactly reverses the treatment accorded to every individual of every nationality who immigrates to our fold. Although Carlisle is the most fortunate in its experiences of any school or agency under Indian Bureau control in having had the continuous services of one head, my removal is in direct conformity with the system that has prevailed in Indian management ever since General Grant's peace policy was abandoned. Unceremoniously whacking off heads is the principal disciplinary method. The conserving influence of experience cuts little figure. Failure is therefore expressly invited."

All officers in command of itinerant recruiting parties and permanent recruiting stations have received orders from the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, to resume the enlistment of boys not less than seventeen or more than eighteen years of age, as naval apprentices. Such enlistments were discontinued about six months ago because of mild epidemics of mumps, measles and chicken-pox at the naval training station at Newport. The limiting of age is but another step in a policy necessitated by the development of armored and protected warships and high-power ordnance. Boys of fifteen and sixteen years are found to lack the strength needed in gun drills. The minimum age for landsmen for training is now eighteen years and it is the desire of the Bureau of Navigation that the term landsman be abolished and all recruits be called seamen-apprentices. All recruiting officers have also received orders to make every effort to increase the enlistment of men of good character for the Navy. Thirty-five hundred enlisted men will be required for the new warships Ohio, Colorado, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland and Chattanooga, which will be commissioned during the forthcoming year. The Bureau of Navigation, in view of the excellent recruiting work done in the past, is confident that the required number of men will be forthcoming.

Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, U.S.N., retired, formerly Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department, who is in Europe on an official tour of inquiry as to naval armor and armament, has been greeted everywhere with a welcome which affords a generous tribute to himself and to the Service to which he belongs. He received the most hospitable treatment in England where he made extensive inquiries as to naval guns and armor, while his reception in France was no less cordial, and there is little doubt that his forthcoming visit to Germany will be the occasion for another manifestation of the unaffected cordiality with which American Army and Navy officers are invariably greeted in that country. It appears that so far Admiral O'Neil has found little or nothing in foreign navies in which our own suffers by comparison, for in an interview published in Paris he is quoted as saying: "Speaking generally, my observations lead to the conclusion that the armor and armament of American ships are equal to or superior to those of the best foreign fleets. Some hold that the Europeans have superior rapid-fire heavy guns. My inquiry shows also that our rapid-fire guns do not suffer in comparison with the best foreign types."

President Schurman of Cornell University, in his Fourth of July address at Orange, N.J., repeated the "anti-imperialist" plea for granting independence to the Philippine Islands, his contention being that the natives are even now quite capable of assuming its responsibilities. He said: "I have always believed that the American people should treat the Filipinos as they have already treated the Cubans; help them to establish a government which shall derive its powers from the consent of the governed, help them, in the majestic language of Jefferson, to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws

of nature and nature's God entitle them." According to the census of the Philippines recently completed under the direction of Major Gen. Joseph P. Sanger, U.S.A., retired, ninety per cent. of the islanders are illiterate. Will President Schurman seriously contend that any tribe or group of tribes, black, white, brown or red, among whom that proportion of ignorance exists, are really capable of organizing and maintaining a stable system of self-government?

The U.S.S. *Sylph* will probably not go to Oyster Bay this summer for the convenience of the President and his family. Last year the *Sylph* was at the President's disposal, Lieut. Charles F. Preston, U.S.N., commanding from the time the Roosevelt family arrived at their summer residence until their return to Washington, being used for Presidential picnic parties along the Sound. The President will make at least one trip to Washington this summer, and it is said at the Navy Department that the *Sylph* will undoubtedly remain on the Potomac with Lieut. Frank T. Evans, son of Rear Admiral Evans, in command. Secretary of the Navy Morton initiated his career with the Department by a trip on the *Sylph*, following the precedent set by Mr. Moody who, on the *Dolphin*, made extensive trips to the various naval stations and yards. In this way Mr. Moody gained a valuable personal knowledge of the practical workings of the Navy which no doubt will be of great value to him in the Department of Justice.

There is a hint of Secretary Morton's kindness of heart in the fact that his first day's work at the head of the Navy Department included an act of clemency in behalf of a young officer of the Marine Corps whom a court-martial had convicted of scandalous conduct. On the evidence the court found the accused guilty and sentenced him to lose five numbers in his grade, but in view of his youth and inexperience, he having been in the Service only two or three weeks at the time of his offense, the finding was supplemented with a unanimous recommendation for clemency. Acting upon that recommendation Secretary Morton remitted the penalty as to the loss of numbers and addressed a letter of reprimand to the young officer which those familiar with the facts of the case regard as sufficient punishment for his misconduct.

The seamen gunners' course at Newport has been lengthened from three to six months. The same course at the Washington Navy Yard has been lengthened from three to four months. Inasmuch as the course at Washington is usually supplementary to that at Newport, this affords a full course of ten months, and it is planned that the work at Newport, consisting largely of diving and torpedo practice, be done during the summer months, while the study of gun manufacture at Washington will be confined to those months when cold weather and ice make outdoor work difficult.

Some doubt was recently expressed as to the total number of appointments of warrant machinists which might be made annually by the Navy Department. The number heretofore annually appointed was one hundred and fifty. The last naval appropriation bill authorized the President to appoint twenty warrant machinists. The Judge Advocate General of the Navy was asked for an opinion and has decided that the Department can appoint twenty machinists in addition to the regular one hundred and fifty, thus making one hundred and seventy annually.

Mr. A. G. Snyder, U.S. chargé d'affaires at Bogota, has informed the State Department that Gen. Rafael Reyes was declared president on July 4. It is one thing to declare a president and another to seat him in a South American republic, but if General Reyes really attains the presidency relations between the United States and Colombia will probably be improved. The State Department believes that General Reyes would be glad to receive as minister at Bogota Mr. W. W. Russell, formerly the U.S. chargé at Panama and at Caracas.

Bids were opened on Tuesday, July 5, at the office of Paymaster Jackson of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, for furnishing to the Navy at the yard in Washington, 180,360 pounds of steel castings and 203,926 pounds of steel forgings for the extension of the electric power plant. The lowest bidders were: For castings, the Seaboard Steel Casting Company, Chester, Pa., \$6,132.24; for forgings, the Midvale Steel Company, Philadelphia, \$45,874.20; for certain granite work, Antonio Malnati of Washington, \$8,390.

By order of the President the torpedo-boat Ericsson is added to the list of ships, the crews of which will be entitled to medals for specially meritorious conduct, for their conduct in the naval engagement at Santiago, July 3, 1898. The Ericsson was commanded by Comdr. N. R. Usher, now in the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, and saved many Spanish officers and men from the Maria Theresa, the Vizcaya, and the Oquendo, under extremely dangerous and difficult circumstances.

One of the best articles of military apparel adopted by the Army in a long time is the heavy service shoe soon to be issued to the troops. Of russet leather, well oiled, with the uppers long enough to cover the fulness of the calf and equipped with an ingenious tongue, this shoe is absolutely water-proof. It is attractive in appearance and thoroughly comfortable.

A correspondent informs us that he has an old map of Virginia taking also portions of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Washington, D.C., for which he is seeking an owner. It is mounted on canvas, and shows decided evidences of "campaigning." On the inside is written the name of its original owner, "Map of Virginia, J. W. Adams, Colonel, 1st L.I.", and further on says "Army, line of march towards Richmond and Antietam ending October, 1862." Also a notice to this effect: "Fold this map as you find it folded." Our correspondent says: "I paid twenty-five cents for it at an old book-stand, and it occurred to me, that if the owner was alive, he would very much like to have this map, as the whole line of operations and the marches of his regiment or division, are marked down in ink on the map itself, with the dates of each day's march, etc. The routes marked start off at Washington, thence to Falls Church and Prospect Hill, back to Washington, thence to Fairfax Ct. Ho., back again to Washington, thence down the Potomac to Monroe, by land through Williamsburg, Camp Holly to before Richmond, back again to Williamsburg, where they embark for Washington again. The further inking route goes northward from Washington along the Chesapeake to Harper's Ferry, to Booneboro, Md., where I notice the date is Sept. 17, 1862. It struck me that if there is a colonel living of that name, or his family, they would like to have this record, for it is of no use to me. Is there a way of enquiring about this Col. J. W. Adams? It does not say what State regiment it was, only Colonel, 1st L.I." There is no doubt that the Col. J. W. Adams referred to is Col. Julius W. Adams, who commanded the 67th New York Regiment, called also the 1st Long Island, during the early campaigns under General McClellan. Colonel Adams, who was a civil engineer by profession, resigned Oct. 10, 1862. There was another Julius W. Adams, who was graduated from the Military Academy in 1861 and rose to the rank of captain, U.S. Army. He resigned June 29, 1864, on account of ill health and died Nov. 15, 1865, aged 26.

Robert R. Centro, on behalf of "The Regular Army and Navy Union," takes exception to what was said in our issue of June 25, page 1121, with reference to the controversy between the organization he represents and "The Army and Navy Union." As our paragraph simply stated that there was a controversy between the two organizations, and as Mr. Centro admits the fact of such a controversy, we do not see what occasion he finds for the astonishment he expresses "that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, heretofore regarded as the Regular's friend and considered disinterested, most impartially so with its commentaries, should without apparent investigation publish an item contrary to truth." With reference to the statements contained in the circular of the Army and Navy Union, from which we quoted, Mr. Centro says: "It is known that the Regular Army and Navy Union, owing to its vindication of the Regulars, has not within its ranks any disgruntled comrades, and further it is stated that the Regular Army and Navy Union has held a national convention, and that in August next it will be again convened for that purpose. It is stated that the Regular Army and Navy Union has no official existence; those of the order are differently opinioned, in view of the fact that it was newly incorporated by the Congress of the United States, vide chapter 382, of the acts of the second session of the Fifty-fourth Congress, and that said procedure is properly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, in the District of Columbia. Surely this should be all sufficient in so far as the stability of an official existence is concerned, considering that it is so acknowledged by the highest legislative body in the land, and it is thought that any court of justice would acquiesce therewith."

We noted in our issue of June 25 that the entire National Guard of Ohio, to the number of seven thousand, would encamp in Athens County, Ohio, from Aug. 16 to 23, inclusive, and that application for a large force of Regular troops to take part in the maneuvers had been made. It is understood that the military authorities of Ohio were dissatisfied with their representation at the Army maneuvers last year and determined this season to hold their own maneuver camp and have the Regular force join them instead of joining the Regulars. Owing to the influence Ohio has at Washington, there is little doubt that the request for Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry from the United States Army will be complied with, as well as the request for four hundred thousand rounds of ammunition and some seventeen Regular Army officers for special duty. Several other States in the West, it is also understood, prefer to hold their own encampments and have the Regular troops come to them. In the East, however, there is great enthusiasm shown among the National Guardsmen selected to take part in the maneuvers to be held at Manassas next September in command of General Corbin. In a number of commands recruiting has been very active and in the 12th and 14th Regiments of New York it is unprecedented. This unusual stimulus to recruiting is ascribed to the fact that the regiments obtaining so many new men are to go to Manassas. Though the recruits have been drilling in armories on the hottest of nights, they do not appear to be discouraged in their desire to take part in military maneuvers on historic battlefields.

The special commission on wireless telegraphy, appointed by the President on Saturday last, held its first meeting on Wednesday of this week and continued its sessions Thursday and Friday. So far as can be learned the meetings were without result and in fact it cannot be said that they promise anything practical. According to the statement of one member: "We met yesterday, to-day and will meet to-morrow. We have taken a most solemn oath not to divulge the slightest word concerning our proceedings and to tell the truth I could not break this oath if I tried for the very reason that we have not done a thing." With each department of the Government working independently upon this problem of wireless telegraphy and apparently jealous of anything accomplished in the same line by another department it is difficult to see anything but a future filled with strife and bickering for this special commission of the President's. The situation is further complicated by the strife between the wireless companies themselves which, not content with every day competition, have carried, in at least one instance, their troubles into court. The members of the board are Rear Admirals R. D. Evans and Henry N. Manney and Lieut.

Joseph L. Jayne, all of the Navy; Brig. Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A., and Willis L. Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau. It was agreed that no information regarding the deliberations of the board should be given out until the report is handed to the President.

Never in their varied history have the operations of the Holland and Lake submarine torpedoboat companies been so cloaked with secrecy. The mysterious manner in which the Lake submarine Protector was taken from the country, presumably lashed to the deck of the Norwegian steamer Fortuna, is paralleled by rumors of the shipping of a Holland submarine from Sag Harbor. It would appear that our information from abroad to the effect that the Protector was designed for Russia was correct in spite of the persistent statements in the dailies to the contrary. That the Japanese did not buy the Protector seems clear in view of the denial of the Japanese legation at Washington and the fact that Mr. Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese Minister, has taken steps to learn just what did become of this craft. The Fortuna took aboard four thousand tons of coal, far more than enough to enable her to steam to Cork, which it was reported was her destination; and although more than enough time has elapsed for her to reach Cork she has not yet been reported there. This leads to the supposition that she is going to the Far East via the Cape of Good Hope. Mr. Lake, president of the Lake Company, is now in Paris, where Mr. F. B. Whitney, who resigned as clerk of the House Naval Affairs Committee to become second vice-president of the Lake Company, will join him.

A despatch to the New York Times from Bridgeport, Conn., says: "Capt. Simon Lake, who invented and built the submarine torpedo-boat Protector, which, according to some reports, is now in the possession of the Russian Government, is said to have returned to this country to make arrangements for the shipment of the innards and shells of four more submarines of the Protector type, built at Newport News, Va. There is a story in circulation in this city, coming from a stockholder in the company, that Russia is equipping her navy with a squad of submarine boats, and that by fall she will have five of them ready for action in Japanese waters. According to this report the boats will be shipped as machinery to a French port and then to Russia."

In response to inquiries already received at headquarters of Atlantic Division, Col. H. O. S. Heistand, A.A.G., has informed the Adjutants General of several States that General Corbin, commanding the Atlantic Division, sees no objections to arrangements being sanctioned by Division Commanders whereby militia organizations attending the maneuvers may entertain as their guests members of militia organizations of their States not officially attending the maneuvers, provided that such arrangements entail no expense to the United States Government, and that the guests observe such restrictions as to their movements as the exercises may render necessary. General Corbin, says Colonel Heistand, regrets that there are no public funds available for meeting the expenses of the many officers and enlisted men beyond the quotas of the different States, who would desire to profit by the opportunities which it is hoped the maneuvers will afford, for adding to their military experience. The above information was sent to the Adjutants General of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Texas.

Apropos to the distressing accident at West Point on July 2 whereby two cadets were seriously injured by falling from a chain on which they were sitting, we are reminded that General Farley's capital book on "West Point in the Early Sixties," records an accident almost exactly like it, of which the author himself was one of the victims, the other being "Pete" Hains, now known as Brig. Gen. Peter C. Hains, U.S.A. In his book General Farley, addressing his companion in misfortune, says: "Do you think, Pete, that we have been preserved for any worse fate? You remember, Pete, that broken chain—the chain that guards the area—and how one of the very same precipitate high-flyers went down, back somersault, and smashed his pasteboard hat quite flat, with attendant and most serious consequences. Do you know, Peter, that thirty years after that hat-smashing catastrophe, the writer visited West Point in company with a friend and pointed out to him the spot in front of the tower room where the chain gave way. One link of that chain was gone, and wire replaced the missing link."

A correspondent says: "In Josiah Quincy's 'Figures of the Past' in the chapter entitled 'The Old President (Adams) in Public,' appears a most interesting account of a visit paid to John Adams by the West Point cadets, of whom the writer (Quincy) says: 'The noble corps numbering more than two hundred students had marched all the way to Boston. Indeed at that time it was the only way if they came at all.' The writer further states that the cadets were commanded by Major Worth and that the date of the visit to the old President was Aug. 14, 1821. Can you tell me what was the occasion of this march of the cadet corps to Boston and if there exists any published account of it?" There was no special occasion calling for the visit of the cadets to Boston on the date referred to. When William J. Worth, then captain and brevet major, U.S.A., was Commandant of Cadets, 1820-8, he instituted a system of practice marches and, beside the excursion to Boston, the corps of cadets marched to Philadelphia, Princeton, N.J., and other points.

We have received an interesting alphabetical list of officers of the 2d U.S. Inf., killed, wounded or taken prisoners in action from its organization in 1791 to the present time, together with date and place of action. This list was compiled by Capt. George C. Saffarans, adjutant, with the assistance of Lieut. C. W. Barber, Battalion Adjutant, and is the first of a series of compilations to be printed later in book form. There were seventy-six casualties all told, during the period referred to above. The first being Ensigns William Balch and David Cobb, Jr.; Lieut. Richard H. Greaton, Major Jonathan Heart, Capt. Robert Kirkwood, Lieut. Samuel Newman, Capt. Patrick Phelan, and Lieut. Winslow Warrane, all killed near Fort Recovery, Ohio, Nov. 4,

1791. The last casualty was the wounding of Capt. Charles H. Muir, in the Philippine Islands, Jan. 27, 1900.

After an examination of the records of torpedo-boats it was found that only one of the craft in active service escaped breaking down at some period, and the Navy Department is not satisfied with this record. The faults developed, it is said, pertained mostly to the machinery, and, while not serious, collectively they are understood to have influenced the Naval Inspection Board to recommend a heavier construction of machinery even at the cost of a loss of speed. It has been decided that it is better to have a twenty-five knot boat which can be depended upon to make that speed at all times and under all weather conditions, than a thirty knot boat likely to break down at any time and unable to be at sea in bad weather on account of being too tender.

Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, U.S.N., retired, was the guest of honor at a banquet given in London on the evening of July 6 by the Imperial Federation League. In replying to a complimentary speech by Sir Charles Colcomb, Captain Mahan said that there was great interest in the Imperial Federation in the United States because the union was the outcome of an analogous movement, and because it was largely to the interest of the United States that the British Federation should succeed and that Great Britain and her colonies should exert power as one nation. The union of the United States and the federation idea were forces that were working together toward the period when all the nations would live in mutual peace.

It is hoped that the investigations into the burning of the excursion steamer, General Slocum, will result in a transfer of the important matter of steamboat inspection to the Navy Department, where it belongs. This would insure thorough and fearless inspection, which can never be obtained under the present system. The present inspectors, following the frightful disaster, may bestir themselves for a while, but it is only a question of time when some of them at least will again display their incompetence and their unintelligent application of the law, upon the strict enforcement of which so many lives depend.

In accordance with an appropriation voted at the last session of Congress, a monument will shortly be raised in Washington in honor of Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, a French engineer officer who served in the Revolutionary Army and afterward planned and laid out the city of Washington. L'Enfant, who was one of several officers that came from France, was made a captain, Corps of Engineers, February 18, 1778, and promoted to the rank of major by brevet May 2, 1783. His remains, which are buried at Trigg's Farm, near Washington, will be transferred to that city when a site for the proposed monument is chosen.

The American and British Ordnance Company and the Rapid Fire Gun and Powder Company were the lowest bidders on carriages, caissons and limbers for the new field guns, bids for which were opened this week. The Ordnance Department is now investigating the plants of these bidders with a view to determining just what changes in their plants will be necessary in order to enable them to fill the contracts.

In response to a telegram received at the War Department Friday morning from Representative Bowersock at Kansas City, Kansas, saying that ten thousand people had been made homeless and destitute by the floods and asking aid, Acting Secretary Oliver at once wired General Bell at Fort Leavenworth to investigate and report results to Department of Missouri.

The thirty-seventh anniversary of the Confederation of Canada was observed July 1. Some 2,500 troops were in line which included two companies of the United States National Guard, viz., Co. M of Burlington, Vt., and the 40th Separate Company of Malone, N.Y. They carried the Stars and Stripes, and were received with applause along the entire route.

Lieut. James J. Mayes, 24th U.S. Inf., on duty at Fort Assiniboine, Montana, has compiled some very handy range cards for the use of individual shooters. The cards contain on one side instructions as to windage and elevation for ranges from 200 to 600 yards inclusive, and on the reverse side twelve valuable shooting maxims.

The retirement of Brig. Gen. Peter C. Hains, resulted July 7 in the promotion of Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, of the Signal Corps, to brigadier general and his retirement in that grade. Lieut. Col. James Allen will be promoted to the vacant colonelcy in the Signal Corps and Major George P. Scriven to the grade of lieutenant colonel.

Tests of small arm ammunition will be held at the Sea Girt, N.J., rifle range within a short time to determine the comparative merits of that manufactured by private concerns and by the Government for use in the Krag arm. The tests are the result of a suggestion by the National Rifle Board.

Lightning struck the southern wall of the United States arsenal at Frankford, Pa., July 7. Part of the wall was torn away and the lightning ripped a path into the shed where the cartridges were. A number of boxes took fire and exploded. No one was injured, and the employees soon extinguished the fire.

Lieut. A. S. Head, of the Veterinary Department of the British Army, estimates that the cavalry regiment to which he was attached during the Boer War, used up 3,750 horses, or one horse for every three and one-half miles covered by the regiment. The Hungarian horses suffered the most.

The Armeebattal of Vienna expresses great gratification at the appointment of King Edward as a field marshal of the Austro-Hungarian Army—the highest military honor that the Emperor could bestow.

## FOOTBALL AGREEMENT.

The following is the agreement under which football will be played between the National Academies for three years to come. It is dated April 15, 1904, but has just been made public:

The undersigned, acting by virtue of the authority vested in them, hereby agree to the following rules which shall govern the selection of the members of the Military and Naval Academy teams in inter-academy football contests for a period of three years from this date unless such rules are dissolved at an earlier date by the mutual consent of committees authorized to represent the Army and Navy Athletic Associations in the matter:

1. The date of the game shall be the Saturday following Thanksgiving Day.

2. No cadet or midshipman shall represent his academy in any inter-academy contest who has heretofore represented his academy in similar contests for a period of four years.

3. A cadet or midshipman who has been a regular member of the first team of one of the forty institutions named below shall not be a member of the team of such institution and of his academy team in any inter-academy football contest for more than four seasons in the aggregate.

Note 1. In this rule the words "regular member of the first team" shall be construed to mean, for any football season, a player who has engaged during that season in such football games as would entitle him, under the rules of his college or university, to wear the initial of such institution.

Note 2. The forty institutions shall be named by a disinterested person from among the colleges and universities of the United States which are recognized as holding the leading positions in the sport of football.

4. The Council of each athletic association shall be the sole judge, under these rules, of the eligibility of the players constituting its teams.

A. L. MILLS, Col., U.S.A.  
Superintendent U.S. Military Academy.  
WILLARD H. BROWNSON,  
Superintendent U.S. Naval Academy.

Appended is the following list of forty educational institutions:

Princeton, Dartmouth, Yale, Minnesota, Michigan, Harvard, Carlisle, Columbia, Pennsylvania University, Lehigh, Dickinson, Pennsylvania State, Lafayette, Chicago, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Haskell, Cornell, Amherst, Brown, Wesleyan, Kansas, Exeter, Andover, Northwestern, Iowa, Notre Dame, University of Virginia, Vanderbilt, North Carolina, Sewanee, South Carolina, Georgetown, Missouri, Williams, Syracuse, Bucknell (Lewisburg Va.), California, Stanford, Illinois.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Madeline Harding, whose marriage to Lieut. Bruce Palmer, 10th U.S. Cav., in Chicago, Ill., we noted in our last issue, is the granddaughter of the late Gen. A. C. Harding of Monmouth, Ill., member of the 48th and 49th Congresses. Lieutenant Palmer is a son of Major George Palmer of the 21st U.S. Inf., and grandnephew of General Harding. Lieutenant and Mrs. Palmer will make their home at Fort Robinson, Neb.

The engagement is announced of Miss Merta Campbell Graham, daughter of General and Mrs. William Montrose Graham to Lieut. Lewis Williams Cass, 12th U.S. Cav.

The engagement is announced of Miss Emma Wheeler Boutelle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Bouvette, of Newark, Ohio, formerly of Slingerlands, N.Y., to Lieut. Harry Hawley of the 11th Inf., U.S.A.

Col. H. W. Hubbell, Art. Corps, and Mrs. Hubbell announce the engagement of their daughter, Margarette Worth, to Capt. James A. Woodruff, Corps of Engineers.

Mrs. George Wright Young announces the marriage of her daughter, Mrs. Mabel Tillou Young Prettyman, to Capt. Tiemann Newell Horn, U.S. Art. Corps, on Wednesday, June 29, at The Lindens, Highwood, N.J.

Mrs. Josephine E. Tyler, widow of the late Lieut. Frederick H. Tyler, U.S.N., was married on June 25, at Crosswicks, N.J., to Mr. Justice Henry Billings Brown of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Cards have been issued announcing the marriage of Miss Madelon Battle, daughter of P.A. Surg. Samuel Westray Battle, U.S.N., retired, to Capt. Mortimer Hancock, of the Royal Fusiliers, British Army, which took place in All Saints church, Biltmore, N.C., on July 2. Surgeon Battle resides at Asheville, N.C. He was retired April 23, 1884.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized in Vallejo, Cal., at high noon on June 29, when Miss Mary Hayes, only daughter of Mrs. John Francis Hayes, became the bride of Dr. Cary A. Snoddy, U.S.A. Pink and white were the prevailing colors in the decorations of the parlors, the delicate tints of the flowers being thrown out by a background of potted plants and ferns. Near the window had been erected a canopy of greens, from which was suspended a large wedding bell of white roses and maidenhair ferns. In the dining room red roses and ferns were used for decorative purposes, producing a charming result. Just at noon the strains of the wedding march, played by Miss May Butler of San Francisco, proclaimed the coming of the wedding party, and the bride entered leaning on the arm of her brother, James D. Hayes and preceded by her bridesmaid, Miss Ruth Harrington, of Vallejo. The bride was attired in an exquisite creation of white mousseline de soie and lace. The long trained skirt was composed of three flounces, each trimmed with the deep lace, while a bertha of the same finished the deep yoke. She wore no veil, but carried a shower bouquet of white roses, tied with long tulle ends. The bridesmaid wore a gown of white chiffon cloth, elaborately trimmed with lace and embroidered with tiny pink roses. Her bouquet was of bridesmaid roses. Under the wedding bell the party was met by the groom, who wore the full dress uniform of his rank, and the best man, R. A. McCabe, attached to the U.S. Army transport Sherman, and here the marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Driscoll, O.P. After a wedding repast the couple left on the afternoon train, the bride wearing a shirred Eton jacket of blue silk over a white lace waist and a blue hat to match. Dr. and Mrs. Snoddy sailed on the transport Sherman at noon on July 1 for Manila, where Dr. Snoddy will report for duty.

Miss Mary E. Knapp, cousin of Capt. J. D. Leitch, 25th U.S. Inf., was married at Fort Niobrara, Neb., June 25, to Lieut. Alfred Brandt, also of the 25th Inf. Gordon Hall, where the marriage took place, was beautifully decorated with flags and greens. The rifles which were draped with wild vines formed the aisle. The

ceremony was performed on the stage under a canopy formed by the regimental colors. The bride wore a gown of white ringle Jose. The maid of honor, Miss Rose N. Brown, wore a gown of white net with blue girdle and wore a picture hat of white chiffon. Miss Marjory Leitch, the flower girl wore a gown of pale green silk mulle. Mrs. J. D. Leitch, wife of Captain Leitch wore a beautiful gown of lavender crepe de Chene heavily embroidered. The best man was Lieut. James Blyth, 25th Inf. The ushers were Lieutenant Mapes and Lieutenant Hay of the 25th. After the ceremony the hall was cleared and a very enjoyable hop took place after which supper was served. Lieut. and Mrs. Brandt left on an early train for St. Louis where they will attend the Fair.

There was a very pretty naval wedding at Portsmouth, N.H., Saturday, July 2 in historic St. John's church, when Capt. William Harwar Parker, U.S.M.C., formerly of Washington, D.C., was united to one of Portsmouth's belles—Ida Marguerite Berry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John James Berry, representing the older families of the town. Capt. Henry Leonard, U.S.M.C., of Washington, aide to General Elliott, was best man and there were many Army and Navy guests in uniform. The ceremony was performed in the evening and strictly full dress prevailed. The ushers were Lieut. Frank Halford, U.S.M.C. A. Surg. Robert E. Hoyt, U.S.N., Lieut. B. W. Sibley, U.S.M.C., Ensign G. Conrad Westervelt, U.S.N., Lieut. A. N. Brunzell, U.S.M.C., Naval Constr. G. H. Rock, U.S.N., Lieut. F. J. Miller, U.S.A., and P.A. Paym. F. B. Colby, U.S.N. Among the guests were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Caspar F. Goodrich, Capt. and Mrs. Henry W. Lyon, Pay Dir. Hiram E. Drury, Capt. Thomas E. Merrill, U.S.A., of the staff of Col. Samuel M. Mills at Fort Banks. Capt. Theodore H. Low, U.S.N., of the Newark, Chaplain and Mrs. Dickens, Lieut. and Mrs. A. G. Winterhalter, U.S.N., in fact nearly all the officers who could be spared from duty. Capt. and Mrs. Parker will reside at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, where he is stationed.

Rarely, if ever, has old Fort Riley's (Kan.) chapel witnessed a prettier wedding than that of Miss Mary Thurston Maus, daughter of Lieut. Col. L. M. Maus, U.S.A., to Capt. Edgar A. Fry, 13th Inf., which occurred at one o'clock on June 29. The wedding party formed upon the porch of Colonel Maus's quarters, which are opposite the chapel, and proceeded to that edifice, preceded by the ushers: First Lieut. W. L. Keller, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. W. A. McCain, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. W. H. Cowles, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. C. F. Cox, 11th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Leroy D. Lewis, 4th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Arthur G. Hixson, 4th Cav. They were followed by the bridesmaids, Miss Jessie Moore, daughter of General Francis Moore, the post commandant; Miss Earl, of Richmond, Va.; Miss Weston, daughter of General Weston, commissary general; Miss Catherine Rockwell, of Junction City; Miss Cordelia Gaines, of Louisville, Ky.; Miss Fry, of Abilene, Kas. Mrs. Louise Halstead (née Maus) was matron of honor. Next came the bride attired in crepe de Chine, trimmed with rose point lace and a magnificent vest of the latter material, on the arm of her father. The wedding party proceeded up the aisle to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March. The bride on the arm of her father was met at the altar by Captain Fry, accompanied by his best man, 1st Lieut. William L. Luhn, 11th Cav. Chaplain J. L. Griffes, 4th Cav., performed the ceremony, which was followed by a reception at the house of the bride's parents. Capt. and Mrs. Fry left on the afternoon train for St. Louis, from whence they were to proceed to their new home at Alcatraz Island, Cal., where the groom is stationed. Mrs. Fry is a granddaughter of the late Hon. John W. Russell, of Kentucky, a pioneer of that State, and its representative in the Senate for twelve years. Captain Fry is a native of Abilene, Kas. The happy pair received over a hundred costly gifts.

Mrs. Marie D. Marye, widow of the late Col. W. A. Marye, U.S.A., who was in command of the arsenal at Fortress Monroe, Va., several years, was married on June 28 at Berlin, Germany, to Mr. George T. Marye, the multi-millionaire capitalist and well-known clubman of San Francisco, Cal., and only brother of her late husband, Col. W. A. Marye, U.S.A. Mrs. Marye and her sister, Miss Doyle, of Ohio, have been traveling abroad the past year. On their return to America they will reside at Washington, D.C.

Col. and Mrs. James Parker announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth Van Cortlandt, to Mr. Ronald Theodore Lyman, of Boston. Mr. Lyman is a son of Mr. Arthur T. Lyman, of that city, and a graduate of Harvard '02. Miss Parker is the youngest daughter of Colonel Parker, U.S. Cav., who is at present adjutant general of the Northern Division, U.S. Army, and a granddaughter of Van Cortlandt Parker, of New Jersey. She made her debut two years ago in Washington, where the family resided from the time of Colonel Parker's return from the Philippines and assignment to the Adjutant General's Department until his transfer to St. Louis.

Lieut. Walter Harvey, 16th U.S. Inf., and Miss Winifred G. Batchelor, daughter of the late Capt. Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., were married at Fort Slocum, N.Y., on Wednesday afternoon, July 6. The wedding was a very quiet one, and was witnessed only by the immediate family and a few intimate friends. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. F. Tenney, rector of Christ church, Pelham Manor, in the parlor of the bride's home, the room being handsomely decorated with boughs, flowers and flags. The bride was gowned in white chiffon over white silk and wore a tulle veil. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. Lieut. Ralph W. Kingman, 16th Inf., was best man and Mrs. W. H. Van Kleeck, of New York, acted as matron of honor. The bride was given away by her brother, Edward A. Batchelor. Following the ceremony a reception took place, the officers and ladies of the post and a few guests from the city being present. Lieutenant and Mrs. Harvey received the congratulations of their friends under a tent fly on the lawn in front of the house, after which refreshments were served. During the afternoon the Fort Slocum band discoursed appropriate musical selections. Lieutenant and Mrs. Harvey left after the reception for an extended wedding tour.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Lieut. Guilford S. Garber, Art. Corps, U.S.A., committed suicide at Honolulu, H.I., by shooting himself through the head. According to a despatch he left a note in which he said that he killed himself because he could not stop drinking. He was commissary of his company and left checks to balance his accounts. Lieutenant Garber was appointed a second lieutenant in the Army from Indiana in August, 1901. He had previously served during the war with Spain in a regiment of Indiana volunteers, and in the 30th U.S. volunteer

regiment. He was born Oct. 27, 1875 and his home was in Madison, Wis.

Brig. Gen. David Hunter Kinzie, U.S.A., retired, died July 6 at Marietta, Ga. General Kinzie was a nephew of Major Gen. David Hunter, of Civil War fame. He was born in Illinois and appointed to the Military Academy from Kansas in July, 1859. In May, 1861, he was appointed 2d lieutenant and assigned to the 5th Artillery and served with credit during the Civil War. He was brevetted 1st lieutenant for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of White Oak Swamp, Va.; captain for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Antietam, Md., and major for good conduct and gallant services during the war. He took part in the siege of Yorktown, the battles of Malvern Hill, Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and also in the Atlanta campaign. He reached the grade of colonel in the Artillery Corps in July, 1901, and was appointed a brigadier general in August, 1903, and retired in that grade the same month after forty years' service.

Capt. William Henry White, of the Old Guard of New York, died in New York city July 2. He served in the Civil War and at its close adopted the profession of contracting and consulting engineer, in which he attained a very high degree of success. He was active in Free Masonry, had been master of Aurora Grata Lodge in Brooklyn, and had held office in the Masonic Grand Lodge. He was a member of the M.O.L.L.U.S., and Washington Post, Grand Army of the Republic. His principal activity in club life was in the Lotus Club, where until his death he was vice president.

Gen. Thomas B. Howard, of the Confederate army, died at Washington, D.C., July 7, after a brief illness, aged eighty-four years.

Brig. Gen. Thomas Baltimore Howard, a survivor of the Seminole War in Florida, the Creek War in Georgia, the Texas Revolution, the Mexican War and the Civil War, died in Washington, D.C., July 7. He was 84 years old.

## PERSONALS.

Major W. B. Reynolds, U.S.A., should be addressed at 1200 Madison avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Capt. and Mrs. Heiberg are entertaining Miss Lucretia Dodge at Fort Meade, South Dakota.

Mrs. Robinson, wife of Commander Robinson, U.S.N., will pass the summer at Jamestown, R.I.

Chief Engr. Thom Williamson and family are passing the summer at Chevy Chase, Maryland, near Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Switzer, widow of General Switzer, U.S.A., has left Washington for Coburg, Canada, where she will pass the summer.

The Misses Edith and Alice Miller are summering on the coast of Maine. They are daughters of Commander Frederick Miller, U.S.N., retired.

A daughter, Margaret Hay Foster, was born to the wife of Major Charles W. Foster, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Banks, Mass., June 24.

Rear Admiral W. K. Van Reypen, U.S.N., late surgeon general, U.S.N., sailed with Mrs. Van Reypen and their children for the continent to remain abroad the greater part of the summer.

Lieut. Comdr. Walter F. Worthington, U.S.N., and family have returned to the United States from a trip on the continent following his detachment from the Kearsarge as fleet engineer.

Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Chapin, U.S.N., who has been waiting orders at Erie, Pa., for some time, has been ordered to Washington, D.C., to report for duty on July 15 in connection with the business of the general board.

Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Wilson, who will succeed Comdr. Alexander Sharp on Aug. 1 in charge of the recruiting division of the Bureau of Navigation, arrived in Washington Wednesday preparatory to assuming Command at Sharp's desk. The latter will go to the War College at Newport on Aug. 1, and later take command of the Chattanooga.

The recent death of Comdr. William H. Nauman, U.S.N., removes from the active list an officer of more than ordinary ability and of a humor jolly beyond compare. The fund of jokes and good stories which "Billy" Nauman has told would fill a big volume, and a rarity among story tellers consisted in the fact that he seldom, if ever, told the same tale twice. "A fellow of infinite variety."

Mrs. Southerland, wife of Commander Southerland of the U.S.S. Cleveland, and her two daughters were passengers on the Celtic of the White Star line sailing from New York for Europe recently. They expect to land in Ireland and make a tour of Great Britain where they will pass the entire summer, returning to this country in November. Miss Mary Southerland will be one of the debutantes of the next season at her home in Washington.

Miss Dorothy Smith, daughter of Capt. E. V. Smith, 4th U.S. Inf., while walking on Sixth avenue near Thirty-fourth street, New York city, July 6, stopped a van drawn by two horses, and caused the arrest of the driver because one of the horses was too lame and sore to be in service. The horse was taken in charge by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Miss Smith was born in Texas at an Army post and has spent much of her life in the West, where she gained her knowledge of horses. She is devoted to riding and driving.

Comdr. Asher C. Baker, U.S.N., who has been detached from duty at the St. Louis Fair and will proceed to Cavite to report for duty on the Asiatic Station, will probably command one of the vessels of that squadron. He will take passage in the Mongolia, sailing from San Francisco on July 26. Captain Baker has been attached to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition since early in 1902, and would have remained until the close of the fair but for the urgent necessity for commanding officers on the Philippine Station. He was also inspector of the Fifteenth Lighthouse District with headquarters at St. Louis.

On the evening of June 24 a smoker was held at the Commonwealth Club of Richmond, Va., at which Lieut. Col. L. W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., was the guest of the evening. In the course of a talk on current events he gave some interesting reminiscences of his experiences in China, at the capture of Pekin, and of his observations during that troublous time in connection with the soldiers of the various nations who were present before the walls of the imperial city. Colonel Waller, while not a fluent speaker, is an impressive one, and holds himself well on the platform. He was accompanied by Capt. Smedley D. Butler, U.S.M.C., at present on duty in Philadelphia. A brother, David Waller, from Norfolk, was present.

Gen. and Mrs. Wirt Davis, U.S.A., are at the Revere hotel, Atlantic City, N.J., for a few weeks.

Lieut. and Mrs. Reginald R. Belknap, U.S.N., were present at a recent wedding in Stockbridge, Mass.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. W. G. Blasdel, U.S.R.C.S., at New Orleans, La., June 29.

Mrs. J. J. Almy and Miss Almy have arrived at the Revere house, Narragansett Pier, R.I., where they will pass the summer.

A daughter was born to the wife of Post Comsy, Sergt. John D. Summerlin, U.S.A., on April 19, 1904, at the Civil Hospital, Manila, P.I.

Col. J. W. Pullman, U.S.A., and family have given up their home on 8 street, N.W., Washington, and have gone to his new station on Governor's Island, N.Y.

P.Q.M. Sergt. P. Glesener, U.S.A., who has been abroad is expected to sail for the United States on the Red Star Line steamer Finland from Antwerp on Aug. 6.

A son, Scott Raymond Marshall, was born to the wife of Mr. G. E. Marshall, daughter of Major G. L. Scott, 10th U.S. Cav., at Cass Lake, Minn., June 21.

The United States Ambassador to Russia and Mrs. McCormick, accompanied by Capt. T. Bentley Mott, U.S.A., American military attaché at St. Petersburg, arrived at Kieff July 5.

Capt. Harry F. Jackson, Art. Corps, U.S.A., who has been granted a year's leave as we noted last week, will spend it at Schenectady, N.Y., at the works of the General Electric Company.

Brig. Gen. James Miller, U.S.A., retired, who is detailed with the New Hampshire National Guard, was slightly injured by a fall from his horse during the late encampment at Concord.

Among the passengers who sailed on the Atlantic transport liner Minnetonka from New York on July 2 were Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, former minister to Spain, and Mrs. Woodford.

Drury College, Springfield, Mo., at the June commencement exercises, conferred the honorary degree of master of arts on Surg. Edgar Thompson, U.S.N., who was a member of the class of 1891.

Mrs. Carnahan, wife of Captain Carnahan, U.S.A., has joined her husband at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., after a visit to her former home in Washington, D.C., her sister, Miss Bessie B. Howard, accompanying her to Plattsburg.

Col. Green Clay Goodloe, Paymaster of the U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Goodloe, have closed their residence at 1103 Sixteenth street, Washington, for the season and are now enjoying the "heated term" at their pleasant country home, Woodrige, Md.

Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gherardi, who were recently married at Chevy Chase, Md., are now sojourning at the Hotel Castleton, Staten Island, but in a short time will remove to Newport, R.I., where Lieutenant Gherardi has been assigned to duty.

Miss Katherine Mott Ward, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Thomas Ward, of Oswego, N.Y., sailed for England on July 5 with Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Fowler, of London. Mrs. Fowler's mother, Mrs. Paul Neumann, of Honolulu, will join them and spend the summer at their home in Kent.

Town and Country of July 2 publishes a handsome portrait of Mrs. J. Lee Taitler and says: "Mrs. Taitler, who was born and bred in Baltimore, has a distinguished father—Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, U.S.N., who saw much active service during 1864 and 1865 aboard the Shenandoah, in both attacks on Fort Fisher."

Speaking on June 23 of Capt. Robert L. Howze, U.S.A., late major of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, the San Juan News says: "Major Howze left for the States yesterday, and no departing officer ever left behind him a larger group of better friends and well-wishers. We hope the word 'general' will be added to the Major's title in due course of time."

Gen. and Mrs. J. Milton Thompson are spending the summer at the old homestead in Lebanon, N.H. Their arrival there, after an absence of more than forty years, was made the occasion of a very pleasant reception given by the Langdon Club of that town. The handsome and appropriately decorated rooms of the club were thrown open to old friends. Many interesting associations were renewed and the stirring days of '61 once more recalled.

Some 125 young Porto Rican schoolma'ams arrived at New York city this week on the Army transport Sumner en route to Cornell where they will take the summer course for teachers. After six weeks there they will go to Boston, Philadelphia and Washington. Then they come back to New York for a visit, and after seeing the sights of the metropolis will leave for home in time to be present at the opening of the schools in the fall. Four hundred other teachers have arrived at Boston on the transport Kilpatrick. They are going to take the summer course at Harvard. One of the male teachers said that the effect of the American occupation on the prospects of Porto Rico could not be better illustrated than by the fact that in the sixty years prior to the advent of the Americans only eight new schools had been established throughout the island. The Americans, he said, already had established forty-five new ones, as well as two large high schools and an industrial school. There are 50,000 scholars in the schools of the island, and next year the attendance will show a great increase. The natives, he said, also were gradually learning English, which language was now used almost exclusively in the advanced schools.

Military prisoners John Napp and James Donovan, undergoing confinement on Governors Island, N.Y., and who had only two months to serve, attempted to escape July 4 by donning clothing belonging to Lieuts. C. H. Mason and A. LaR. Christie, of the 8th Infantry, which the prisoners stole from the quarters of the officers. Napp helped himself to Lieutenant Mason's new serge suit and patent leather shoes, a negligee shirt and a Panama hat. Donovan put on a light check suit belonging to Lieutenant Christie, and a pair of tan shoes, openwork socks and a straw hat. The stylishly dressed prisoners then walked to the boat which runs to New York. Nobody recognized Napp and he got aboard all right. Donovan wasn't so lucky. While he was waiting for the next boat, Color Sergeant Bruen raised his hand to salute him, thinking he was Lieutenant Christie. When he saw who it really was he seized Donovan and marched him back to Lieutenant Christie's quarters, where he made him exchange garments again. A telephone message was sent over to the landing in New York city and Napp was caught as he strolled off the ferryboat. He was taken to Governors Island and locked up again with Donovan. Both men had been well behaved prisoners, and for this reason had been allowed the run of the island. In the future they will be kept under lock and key.

Mrs. Brown, widow of the late Gen. Mills Brown, is passing the summer in Washington, D.C., at her apartment in the "Portland."

Mrs. E. A. Koerper, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Warrand, left Washington on July 6 to visit her sister, Mrs. A. C. Girard, in Alameda, Cal.

Mrs. Walter McLean, wife of Comdr. Walter McLean, U.S.N., is visiting friends in New York before joining her mother and father at their summer home in Towsanda, New York State.

Miss Gladys Goodrich, daughter of Admiral C. F. Goodrich, U.S.N., gave a luncheon at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., June 30, complimentary to Miss Ida Marguerite Berry of State street.

Gen. C. G. Sawtelle, U.S.A., accompanied by his wife and daughter sail on July 9 on the S.S. Minnehaha to spend some months in England. His address is British Westinghouse Electric Co., Norfolk street, Strand, London, England.

Chief Machinist George Keating, U.S.N., is visiting with his family at Newport, R.I., having recently returned from a cruise on the U.S.S. Detroit. Mr. Keating will shortly undergo an examination for warrant machinist.

Gen. F. M. Coxe, U.S.A., who has been in ill health for the past six months, is sojourning at the Moana hotel, Waikiki Beach, Honolulu, and has derived great benefit from the balmy tropical climate and delightful sea bathing of the Hawaiian Islands.

Gen. William P. Hall, U.S.A., Mrs. Hall and their two children have left Washington, D.C., for a few weeks' stay at Lake George, N.Y. General Hall is on a short leave of absence. Miss Corinne Blackburn, the sister of Mrs. Hall, is passing the summer at Warrenton, Va.

Paymaster Samuel McGowan, U.S.N., and Major Chauncey B. Baker, U.S.A., who attended a session of Railway Accounting Officers at Saratoga, N.Y., for the purpose of adjusting the methods of accounting in the transportation of Government supplies, are at work upon a report.

Among the young girls who were present at the Casino hops given to the midshipmen of the fleet at New London were Miss Julia Addison and the Misses Elsie and Mollie Dodge and Eleanor Parker of Washington who are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Francis Riggs at their country place, "Fareham."

Capt. Henry Leonard, U.S.M.C., went to Portsmouth, N.H., last week where he served as best man at the wedding of Capt. William H. Parker, U.S.M.C., and Miss Marguerite Berry. From Portsmouth Captain Leonard goes to Farmington, Conn., where he is to be the guest of the family of Capt. William S. Cowles, U.S.N.

A handsome silver loving cup was presented to Lieut. F. L. Pinney, U.S.N., at Norfolk, last week by the crews of the submarine boats Adder and Moccasin, when Lieutenant Pinney was detached from command of the boats. The cup is of graceful design, appropriately inscribed and is a testimonial of the pleasant relations which existed between Lieutenant Pinney and his crew.

Mrs. T. Dix Bolles, widow of the late Lieut. Comdr. T. Dix Bolles, has gone to Portland, Me., where she will remain during the summer. During the past winter Mrs. Bolles has occupied an apartment with her sister, the Countess Esterhazy, at the Everett, but during the residence of Mrs. Bolles in Farmington the Countess will pass the summer with the relatives of her late husband in Austria.

The decennial dinner of the class of '94 S., was held in New Haven, Conn., June 28, some eighty-five members being present. Eugene L. Messler was toastmaster, and this class proved itself one of the foremost of the celebrants. To the toast, "Yale '94 S.", Lieut. G. A. Hadsell, U.S.A., one of the most popular men in the class, responded. Lieutenant Hadsell has just returned from the Philippines and his speech was the hit of the evening. "Reminiscences" was the toast to which R. Clough Anderson responded, while "The Bar" was treated by George R. Brewster. The toasts ended with "Our Reunion," by W. Bradford Allen.

Senator Dick is doing Colorado and incidentally looking after business interests. On June 30 he took a party of congenial friends on his private car to Ward on the famous "Switzerland trail." In his party were Colonel Dick's daughter, Gen. and Mrs. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A., Congressman and Mrs. Daizell, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George M. Dunn, U.S.A., Mrs. Williams-Foote who joined them at Boulder, and Capt. Preston Brown, U.S.A. The small towns en route turned out to greet the distinguished travelers. At Ward hampers were unpacked and good cheer prevailed. Nothing can compare to this narrow-gauge mountain road for beauty of scenery and sublimity. Well may it be called "The Switzerland Road!" The Senator and guests returned at four o'clock to Denver.

In referring to the transfer of Lieut. Col. James Warden Pope, U.S.A., Deputy Quartermaster General from Denver, Col., to Philadelphia, the Denver Republican says: "Denver will lose one of its most popular and efficient Army officers. Colonel Pope has been notified that he will be expected to command the depot at the Quartermaster's Department in the Quaker City. The change will come perhaps within a month. The official orders have not yet reached Denver, but it has been learned that Colonel Pope will be relieved by Col. C. A. H. McCauley, now Assistant Quartermaster General at the depot at Jeffersonville, Ind. Colonel McCauley is expected here soon. He in turn will be relieved by Col. James M. Marshall, now of Philadelphia. Colonel Pope came to Denver Aug. 8, 1900. While he appreciates the honor conferred upon him by his appointment to the Philadelphia station, he regrets leaving his many friends in Denver. He is at present Colorado commander of the Army of the Philippines and a director in the Colorado Commandery of the Military Order of the Foreign Wars of the United States, which order he organized. His Army service has been extensive. Before coming to Denver he was chief quartermaster of the Division of the Philippines, 8th Army Corps. He went to the Philippines on the first expedition, serving under General Merritt, and went into Manila after its capture, remaining at that city over a year. At the beginning of his services he was for nearly eighteen years lieutenant in the 5th Infantry under General Miles, having graduated from West Point in 1868. He was frequently stationed in the West; at Fort Lyons first, in 1868, and was at Kit Carson when the Denver extension of the Union Pacific railway came to this city. Later he was at Fort Wallace and Fort Leavenworth. In 1874 he was on General Miles's staff in the Indian Territory expedition and was afterwards in the war against the Sioux Indians in Montana from 1876 to 1878."

Rear Admiral G. H. Wadleigh, U.S.N., is at the Isle of Shoals, Portsmouth, N.H.

Lieut. Col. J. S. Pettit, U.S.A., and family have gone on a visit to Lake George, N.Y.

Gen. H. C. Corbin, U.S.A., accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Capt. James A. Moss, 24th Inf., inspected the troops at Madison Barracks, N.Y., on July 9.

Miss Estella Wright, daughter of Mrs. Joseph L. Howell and sister of 1st Lieut. Andrew C. Wright, 12th U.S. Inf., died at her home in Altamont, Ill., June 1, 1904.

Capt. Samuel C. Lemly, formerly Judge Advocate General of the Navy, will sail next week, accompanied by his family, for Geneva, Switzerland. His stay abroad will be indefinite.

Lieut. G. L. Johnson, 11th Inf., U.S.A., who has been at Robertson's sanitarium, Atlanta, Ga., for the past five weeks, is very much improved, and has returned to the Aragon hotel, the guest of his parents.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, U.S.N., on board his flagship Minneapolis, arrived at Frenchmans Bay, Me., July 3, accompanied by the Prairie. He expected to remain there about three weeks and then proceed South.

Rear Admiral H. C. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has left Washington. For two weeks he will cruise the Great Lakes in a lighthouse tender. Secretary Morton left the Navy Department on Wednesday for New York, whence he will go to Chicago to attend to business connected with his resignation of one of the vice-presidencies of the Santa Fe system.

When Major Theodore A. Bingham, U.S.A., who was obliged to have one of his legs amputated at Buffalo, N.Y., some weeks since, was informed on July 1 that he was to be retired as a brigadier general he remarked, it is said, "By gad, but that's good." The news was first imparted to him at the general hospital by his nurse, who received it just as she was preparing him for a trip to Grand Island, where he will remain until he regains his strength.

John Hayes, of Muscoda, Grant County, Wis., a Civil War veteran, only recently made application to the Navy Department for a medal of honor awarded to him in 1864 for personal bravery on the Kearsarge in that vessel's successful action with the Confederate cruiser Alabama off Cherbourg, France. He is now 72 years of age. The medal was mailed to Hayes July 1, and in the letter of transmittal he was told that \$100 went with the medal and that he could get the money by making formal application for it.

The Louisville Times has the following item: "Mrs. McCauley, wife of Col. C. A. H. McCauley, U.S.A., depot quartermaster at Jeffersonville, and residing in Louisville, accompanied by her daughter, who is at Bryn Mawr College, will sail from New York next Tuesday on the steamer Sardegna, of the Italian Line, on a three months' tour of Europe, landing at Naples, thence visiting Rome, Venice, Florence and other places in Italy, Switzerland and other points of the Continent and the Cathedral towns of England, sailing from Liverpool in September for Montreal and returning through the Adirondacks and Lakes Champlain and George to Louisville. Colonel McCauley has been granted leave of absence to see his family off, and will leave for New York to-morrow.

The handsome illustrated catalog just issued by St. John's School at Manlius, N.Y., shows the fine carriage and excellent general appearance of its student corps and contains hundreds of appreciative letters, including several from Army officers, from parents who have sent their boys to this well-known school. As evidence of the practical military training at Manlius, one hundred cadets qualified as marksmen under the regulations of the N.G.N.A., two practice marches were made during the year; one to Utica, a distance of forty-five miles, which was accomplished in three days, the second, a forced march to Auburn, the thirty-eight miles being covered in twenty-four hours. In both cases the cadets subsisted themselves. The engineering course includes instruction in building single and double lock-spur and pontoon bridges. A mounted battery is part of the school equipment. An interesting event of the last winter term was a sham battle in which half of the cadets were dressed as Russians and half as Japanese. During the inspection by Major Bell, U.S.A., at commencement last month, hasty entrenchments were thrown up by the cadets during the night. In view of the admirable work of the past year under the supervision of Col. William Verbeck, the president, and from intimations received as a result of past inspections, it is more than likely that St. John's School, Manlius, will be selected as one of the half dozen military schools to be designated by the War Department from among whose graduates appointments to the Army will be made.

Brig. Gen. G. F. Elliott, commanding the Marine Corps, has had the remains of Capt. John Williams, of the Marine Corps, who was killed in 1812, removed from a deserted cemetery in southern Georgia and reinterred at Arlington. The remains have already reached Washington and a large marble slab which covers the original grave will be sent on by freight to lie over the new grave. The inscription on the slab reads as follows: "Here lie the remains of John Williams, esq., late captain in the Corps of United States Marines. Was born in Stafford County, Va., on the 24th of August, 1765, and died on the 29th of September, 1812, at 'Camp New Hope,' in east Florida. The body of the deceased was removed to this spot over which his brother officers of the Marine Corps have caused this pile to be erected, in testimony of his worth, and of their mournful admiration of his gallant end. On the 11th of September, 1812, Captain Williams, on his march with a command of twenty men to Davis Creek Block House, in east Florida, was attacked towards evening by upwards of fifty Indians and negroes, who lay concealed in the woods. He instantly gave battle, gallantly supported by his men, who, inspired by his animating example, fought as long as they had a cartridge left. At length, bleeding under eight galling wounds, and unable to stand, he was carried off the battlefield, whilst his heroic little band, pressed by superior numbers, was forced to retreat. Eminently characterized by cool intrepidity, Captain Williams evinced during this short but severe contest those military requisites which qualify the officer for command, and if this sphere of action is too limited to attract the admiration of the world, it was sufficiently expanded to crown him with the approbation of his country, and to afford to his brethren in arms an example as highly useful as his exit has sealed with honor the life of a patriot soldier." The old grave was discovered by the wife of an officer accompanying a survey party of the Marine Corps. Through correspondence a grand-nephew of Captain Williams was discovered at St. Marys, Georgia, and General Elliott secured his consent for the removal of the body.

Capt. S. C. Lemly, U.S.N., retired, will soon leave the United States for Geneva, Switzerland, for an indefinite stay. He will be accompanied by his family.

Anna Jane Freeman, the three months old daughter of Past Asst. Surg. G. F. Freeman, U.S.N., and granddaughter of Brig. Gen. H. B. Carrington, U.S.A., retired, died at Hyde Park, Mass., a few days since.

A daughter, Helen Hoyle Herr, was born to the wife of Lieut. John Knowles Herr, 7th U.S. Cav., at Fort Myer, Va., June 30. The friends of Major and Mrs. Eli D. Hoyle are congratulating them on the birth of their first grandchild.

Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Lawton, who have been spending the month of June as the guests of Mrs. E. Mann Vynne at her summer home, "Saunterers' Rest," Hague, on Lake George, will be at 2222 Second avenue, Spokane, Wash., during the months of July and August.

In the presence of a few intimate friends, Gen. Piet Cronje, formerly of the Boer army, and Mrs. Johanna Sterzel were married at St. Louis, Mo., July 5, in the Boer War enclosure at the fair. The clergyman who officiated was the Rev. Richard Kretschmar, pastor of the Emmaus Evangelical church of St. Louis. He put the necessary questions to General Cronje in Dutch and to Mrs. Sterzel in German. Commandant Van Dam, of the Boer contingent, was best man and Mrs. H. J. Meyer matron of honor. The bride was born in Germany but has passed the greater part of her life in South Africa.

Paym. Charles Conard, U.S.N., accompanied by his wife and two children sailed from Manila en route for the United States on June 15 and should be in San Francisco by the twenty-fifth of the present month. Paymaster Conard has been attached to the Albany on the Asiatic Station for some time, but his latest duty was at the Cavite Naval Station. Mrs. Conard is a daughter of the late Pay Inspector Robert W. Allen, U.S.N. She has a sister in the Philippines, the wife of Lieut. Conrad Epping Koerper, Asst. Surgeon, U.S.A., at present stationed at Los Baños, Island of Luzon, a sanitary station for invalided men and officers.

There is probably not another house in the whole United States that still holds the traditions of loyalty to old England, the mother country, in not celebrating Independence Day as does the ancient Burroughs homestead in Newtowne, which is now a part of Greater New York. This was an extremely strong Tory settlement in the days of the Revolution, and was for a long time the headquarters of the British Army under General Howe. In the winter of 1780 Washington was expected to attack New York. General Howe made his headquarters in the Burroughs homestead. In this house there is still the ancient mahogany desk which General Howe used and which is still called "General Howe's desk." The bed furnishings where he slept are still carefully preserved intact. The descendants of William Howe Burroughs still own and occupy the house. As the family and neighbors were devoted and sincere royalists and most notorious of the Tories, the Fourth of July celebration is always passed in silence. The house and its old colonial furnishings are extremely quaint and picturesque. Its old box-bordered gardens are filled with myriads of old-fashioned flowers and the box-wood grows luxuriantly. But when the flags are flying and cannon roaring and the youth of the vicinity busy with their firecrackers, the old house stands quietly without any waving flags, its occupants preferring to keep up a show of loyalty to the home beyond the sea. As the world has moved on and the Republic will live forever, the descendants might be happier if they were to sell the old place and move to England.

#### LEGAL DECISIONS.

On an appeal from the decision of the Auditor for the Treasury Department that Byron A. Minor, 2d Assistant Engineer of the United States Revenue Cutter Service was not entitled to longevity pay from April 16, 1903, to December 31, 1903, the Comptroller of the Treasury has upheld the ruling of the Auditor. The Secretary of the Treasury on April 16, 1898, appointed Minor an Acting Assistant Engineer in the Revenue Cutter Service, and Minor served as such until December 26, 1899, when he was commissioned as 2d Assistant Engineer. Minor claimed that his service as Acting Assistant Engineer was virtually service as a petty officer and should be reckoned in computing his longevity pay, but the Auditor disallowed the claim on the ground that "it does not appear that Acting Assistant Engineers have any legal status in the Revenue Cutter Service." In his appeal for a revision of the Auditor's decision Minor contended that his appointment as Acting Assistant Engineer by the Secretary of the Treasury was fully authorized by law, but Comptroller Tracey held that such appointments can be made by the President alone, and that the statute authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to assign a greater number of officers whenever, in his opinion such increase is necessary, does not imply the power of appointment. The Comptroller says in conclusion: "I am of opinion that the appointment of the claimant by the Secretary of the Treasury as acting 2d Assistant Engineer was unauthorized, and that in computing his longevity pay service under that appointment should not be counted."

The settlement of the claims of the Spanish War Volunteer officers for extra pay is going on during the summer vacation of the Court of Claims before the auditor of the court in a very satisfactory way. The court before its adjournment rendered judgment in the cases of officers belonging to the following regiments: Ninth Mass., twenty-eight; 1st Ohio, three; 3d Ill., four; 5th Md., two; 6th Mass., two; 3d Penn. twenty-two; 4th Penn., four; 32d Mich., 6; 33d Mich., nine; 34th Mich., three; 12th Minn., two; 1st Miss., two; 1st Mo., two; 1st N.H., two; 5th Ohio, nine; 16th Penn., eleven; 18th Penn., eleven; 1st Penn., six; 4th Penn., two; 6th Penn., eleven; 1st Vt., two; Washington, Ind., Bat., three; 1st Ky., 1st Conn., 1st Del., 1st D.C., 2d Ga., 1st Ill., Cav., 5th Ill., 6th Ill., 7th Ill., 159th Ind., 50th Iowa, 52d Iowa, 21st Kansas, 22d Kansas, 2d Ky., 1st Maine, 14th Minn., 8th N.Y., 9th N.Y., 71st N.Y., 3d Ohio, 4th Ohio, 3d Ohio, 3d Penn., 9th Penn., 2d Wis., 3d Wis., each one. Since the adjournment the auditor has taken up the claims of officers whose evidence is closed and has made his report in eighty-two cases. He is filing reports daily and the only question as to his procedure is whether the officers will get in their evidence promptly enough to keep him busy during the whole vacation. These cases are based upon the opinion of the court rendered in the test suit of Col. Charles B. Hunt, of the 1st Ohio Volunteers, presented by the Messrs. King, of Washington, D.C., who also represent a large majority of the other claimants.

In reviewing the proceedings in the case of Pvt.

Charlie S. Hudson, Co. I, 10th Inf., tried by a G.C.M. at the Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, found guilty of desertion and sentenced: "To be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowances and to be confined at hard labor for a period of one year," General MacArthur says: "In the foregoing case considerable of the court's time was taken up in an endeavor to ascertain whether certain persons had reasonable grounds to believe the accused a deserter. Evidence of the opinion of persons as to whether they consider a soldier to be a deserter is not only immaterial, but tends to deceive the court as to the quality of material evidence before it. The court should seek only for facts from which it may make up its own opinion as to the intention of the accused to desert. The opinions of others should not be brought out in evidence."

In the case of Ordnance Sergt. John C. O'Connor, U.S.A., which involved the question as to whether additional pay for a certificate of merit in the Army should commence from the date of the award of the certificate or from the date of the performance of the meritorious deeds, the Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that Sergeant O'Connor is entitled to \$2 additional pay per month from the first day on which he specially distinguished himself which was March 25, 1899.

#### NAVY RECORD TARGET PRACTICE.

The Navy Department publishes for the information of the Service the standing of the various squadrons and vessels in the record target practice competition of 1904.

Final merit of squadrons. Class I., vessels carrying guns of 5-inch caliber or above.—1, Battleship Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet, 87.27; 2, Battleship Squadron, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, 82.84; 3, Cruiser Squadron, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, 78.64; 4, European Squadron, 74.15; 5, Caribbean Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet, 70.50; 6, Pacific Squadron, 67.90; 7, Coast Squadron North Atlantic Fleet, 61.47; 8, South Atlantic Squadron, 61.06.

Note: The Monterey fired only her turret guns. The Monadnock all except turret guns. The reasons for the omissions being satisfactory, the scores made were averaged and counted as Monitor.

Class II., vessels carrying guns of 4-inch caliber or less.—1, Philippine Squadron, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, 77.26; 2, European Squadron, 70.07; 3, Battleship Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet, 69.69; 4, Caribbean Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet, 41.98; 5, Battleship Squadron, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, 32.82.

Class III., torpedo craft.—1, Pacific Squadron, 87.57; 2, Caribbean Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet, 50.38; 3, Coast Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet, 32.63.

Final merit of ships: Class I., vessels carrying guns of 5-inch caliber, or above.—1, Oregon, trophy, 111.47; 2, Wisconsin, X, 104.47; 3, Illinois, X, 102.13; 4, Iowa, X, 96.41; 5, New York, X, 96.37; 6, Cincinnati, 91.91; 7, Texas, 90.71; 8, Newark, 89.50; 9, Maine, 89.48; 10, Alabama, 85.46.

11, Albany, 84.96; 12, Kentucky, 84.87; 13, Missouri, 84.61; 14, Cleveland, 84.50; 15, New Orleans, 83.56; 16, Petrel, 83.37; 17, Massachusetts, 83.12; 18, Marblehead, 80.55; 19, Brooklyn, 74.15; 20, Wyoming, 73.67.

21, Kearsarge, 69.72; 22, Atlanta, 68.17; 23, Boston, 63.20; 24, Olympia, 59.11; 25, Arkansas, 58.36; 26, Detroit, 57.02; 27, Raleigh, 54.13; 28, Florida, 53.13; 29, Concord, 51.76; 30, Nevada, 43.69; 31, Montgomery, 36.67; 32, Baltimore, 36.49; 33, Monadnock, 36.12; 34, Bennington, 26.38; 35, Monterey, 25.00.

Class II., vessels carrying guns of 4-inch caliber or less.—1, Dolphin, trophy, 105.72; 2, Samar, X, 93.07; 3, Annapolis, 76.08; 4, Rainbow, 70.82; 5, Machias, 70.07; 6, Scorpion, 69.69; 7, Frolic, 69.08; 8, Mayflower, 53.30; 9, Michigan, 51.31; 10, Bancroft, 51.04.

11, Newport, 48.07; 12, Pampanga, 45.83; 13, Villalobos, 45.82; 14, El Cano, 41.37; 15, Castine, 29.70; 16, Helena, 29.79; 17, Wilmington, 29.16; 18, Vickburg, 27.95; 19, Nashville, 27.68; 20, Paragua, 23.89; 21, Wheeling, 17.84.

Class III., torpedo craft.—1, Paul Jones, trophy, 121.54; 2, Truxtun, 93.27; 3, Hull, 66.61; 4, Lawrence, 55.56; 5, Preble, 53.60; 6, Whipple, 22.75; 7, Worden, 19.59; 8, Stewart, 5.40.

X.—Attained 85 per cent. or more of the final merit of the winning vessel in her class.

The above figures showing the final merit of ships, etc., have no real meaning in themselves, but are only intended to show the relative efficiency of the various ships and squadrons. As they depend upon rapidity of hitting, there is no "possible" in the sense of these figures, representing a percentage of the maximum that could be made. While it would be too complicated to attempt to explain the details of the method of calculating the final merit, it may be said that it is so arranged that vessels having guns that differ greatly in efficiency from those of other vessels, nevertheless compete with usual chances of attaining the highest score, or final merit. This is done, not by any arbitrary scale but by a scale of merit for the different guns that is determined by the best score actually made by each type of gun. If the scores were not worked out in this manner it is apparent that the most recent ships, having the most improved guns, would be able always to defeat the older ships. It will be observed that the Oregon has the highest final merit of all the battleships, though every one knows that she is of course not as efficient as a fighting machine as later battleships of the Wisconsin or Maine classes. She stands at the head of the list for excellence in naval gunnery because she did relatively better work, as having compared with other ships the same type of guns.

A simple example will make this clear: Each pointer in the service fires during exactly the same length of time, and his score is the number of hits he makes. The highest number of hits made in this time by any 13-inch gun of the class carried by the Oregon was five hits. Similarly, the greatest number of hits made in the same time by any 13-inch gun of the Wisconsin or Maine classes was nine hits. The value of the Oregon's firing with 13-inch guns is therefore determined by multiplying all of the hits that she made by 100, and dividing the result by five, the best score of the best pointer. Similarly, the value of the Oregon's firing with 13-inch guns is determined by multiplying all of the hits she made by 100 and dividing the result by nine, the score of the best pointer.

In the same way all guns of whatever caliber and type are compared with each other. In no case are guns of different calibers or different types compared directly with each other. Every officer and every man therefore realizes that no matter what type of gun he has to shoot with it may do excellent work and may win the trophy of its class.

The following officers received a copy of the letter from the Navy Department given below: The commanding officer, U.S.S. Wisconsin; Capt. Uriel Seebree, U.S.

N., recently commanding Wisconsin; Capt. Royal B. Bradford, U.S.N., commanding Illinois; Capt. Henry B. Mansfield, U.S.N., commanding Iowa; Capt. John J. Hunker, U.S.N., commanding New York; Lieut. C. R. Miller, U.S.N., commanding Samar.

"July 6, 1904.

"Sir: The Department takes pleasure in informing you that at the annual record of target practice of 1904, the vessel you command attained a rapidity of hitting, or final merit, of more than eighty-five per cent. of the final merit of the winning vessel of her class. The Department congratulates you and the officers and men under your command, and commends the intelligent and zealous training which has produced this gratifying degree of efficiency. You will please publish this letter at general muster.

"Very respectfully,

"PAUL MORTON, Secretary."

The letter given below was sent to the following officers: Lieut. H. A. Wiley, U.S.N., gunnery officer, Wisconsin; Lieut. Comdr. W. R. M. Field, U.S.N., gunnery officer, Illinois; Lieut. L. A. Bostwick, U.S.N., gunnery officer, Iowa; Lieut. Powers Symington, U.S.N., gunnery officer, New York; Midshipman A. A. Peterson, U.S.N., gunnery officer, Samar.

"Sir: The Department takes pleasure in informing you that the U.S.S. \_\_\_\_\_, of which you are gunnery officer, attained a final merit on the record target practice of 1904, in excess of 85 per cent. of the final merit of the winning vessel of her class. The Department regards this gratifying result as indicative of commendable zeal and intelligence on your part in supervising the training of the gun pointers and gun crews and in your other duties in connection with the battery. A copy of this letter will be filed with your record in the Department.

"Very respectfully,

"PAUL MORTON, Secretary."

#### JAPAN'S AMMUNITION FACTORY.

In an article on "Arms and Ammunition in Japan," in the North American Review for July, William H. Blumenstein tells us that no European or American gunpowder plant is as complete, on as grand a scale, as thoroughly up-to-date, as convenient and practical as the Japanese Government Plant at Meguro, near Tokio, for the manufacture of all kinds of ordnance and blasting powders. It is under the strictest military regulations, and though it turns out some five to six thousand pounds of finished material every day, and gives occupation to half a thousand workmen, there has never yet been an untoward explosion or fatality, such as mars the record of many a similar institution under Caucasian management. "Faithful devotion and strict obedience bring about unremitting attention to duty, and thereby preclude disasters, which generally are traceable to somebody's negligence." The capital of Japan lies within a semi-circle of powder plants—Meguro to the east, Oji to the north, and Itabashi to the west. The southern side is open to the sea. In the city itself is located the arsenal for small arms—rifles, complete with bayonets, small field-guns and sabers for the cavalry. Itabashi is practically an experimental station where the merits of new inventions and discoveries are investigated and put to a practical test. It is of all plants the most complete, making every kind of ordnance powder—viz., black, brown, and smokeless (grain, leaflets, tube or marcaroni, cordite, etc.)—for firearms of all sizes up to the largest. The heavy artillery guns (Arisaka's model), howitzers, mortars, long-barreled guns and cannons for the navy and for coast defense, as well as shells or projectiles for these, are cast at the arsenal of Osaka. Most of the big lathes, milling machines and drills, as well as the cranes and derricks for handling the huge pieces, are of Japanese construction, made after small imported models. Harness, saddlery, bits and stirrups are also made at Osaka. Udji's specialty is smokeless powder and its distillery for the alcohol required in the manufacturing process excels anything of the kind seen elsewhere. Here, also, is a complete plant for the manufacture of guncotton, where the raw material of domestic or imported growth is picked, cleaned, dried, and passed through the various complicated, and in many stages rather perilous, manipulation of nitration. The army of workmen move about with the precision of clock-work, under the eyes of numerous foremen, inspectors and superintendents, and accidents are almost, and fatalities entirely, unknown. The three ingredients of black and brown gunpowders, salt petre, sulphur and charcoal, are abundantly produced in Japan. The powder factory at Iwahana was built by the Japanese without assistance from foreigners, after the model of Meguro, but on a larger scale. Meguro, Iwahana, Udji and Itabashi are under the superintendence of the War Department, while the Navy Department is more especially supplied by the factory at Oji, whose specialty is smokeless powder for naval guns and the charges for the projectiles intended for explosion with lyddite effect.

#### FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

As predicted in these columns, the dismissal of Lord Dundonald, the general commanding the military forces in Canada, for his vigorous protest against political interference in his system of appointing officers, has provoked a storm of resentment in England, the effect of which will probably be to make it more and more difficult to induce first class officers of the British Army to accept such posts in the colonies. Even before the Dundonald affair officers of the requisite ability and experience were reluctant to accept places in which they would be subject to colonial authority, but that feeling has been greatly increased by the recent incident at Ottawa. English sympathy, which is altogether with Dundonald, is thus expressed by the Military Mail of London: "Lord Dundonald is quite one of the best of our younger generation of generals, and the manner in which he handled General Buller's cavalry during the advance to the relief of Ladysmith will not be readily forgotten. If such officers as these are to be flouted and dismissed by a Colonial Government, simply because they decline to be made political tools of, then some drastic alteration in the manner of making these Colonial appointments will have to be made." The Canadian press is virtually unanimous in condemning the dismissal of Lord Dundonald, and the Toronto Mail and Empire criticizes Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Canadian Prime Minister, for contemptuously speaking of Dundonald as a "foreigner."

"We cannot express too strongly," says the Army and Navy Gazette, "our deep regret at the decision arrived

at by the Dominion Government in regard to Lord Dundonald. There was serious indiscretion, as soldiers will recognize, in what that officer said concerning the course taken by Mr. Fisher, who, when acting temporarily in place of Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia, had struck out the name of a squadron commander intended to be appointed to the Scottish Light Dragoons. But it will be remembered that Lord Dundonald was fighting for a principle, and if Mr. Fisher is honestly contending for the same it should not have passed the wit of the Administration to arrive at an amicable arrangement. Unhappily, the unguarded and tactless remarks of Sir Wilfred Laurier had further widened the breach. Yet we are amazed that an officer who has rendered such great services to the Empire, and in particular to Canada, should be sacrificed to that party spirit which he has striven loyally to hold apart from those national forces which it was his pride and duty to command. We are confident that the best military opinion in Canada will be in complete sympathy with Lord Dundonald."

During the recent Italian maneuvers at Venice, the results obtained from the trials of trained dogs were highly satisfactory, and the King of Italy was much interested. Experiments were made at night, when the dogs carried a lantern with a reflector attached to the collar, together with the packet of first-aid necessities.

An anonymous naval writer having charged the Royal Marines of England with being a caste and a class apart, Major Drury, R.M.L.I., retorts that this writer and his class (happily rare among naval officers) recall the fact interesting and instructive that "Charles II. raised the first regiment of marines to teach the navy manners."

Major Palliser, Royal Canadian Militia, has designed an armored carriage which forms a shield, behind which the disabled combatants can be given first aid, and afterwards moved off the field, still protected by the car. The armor plates are so arranged that the carriage can be entirely enclosed when proceeding to the scene of action, and when required this covering can be opened to a considerable extent so as to form a complete shield.

The Army and Navy Gazette says: "The following are some particulars concerning some of the divisional commands of the Russian army in Manchuria. The officers commanding the East Siberian Rifles are Major Generals Gerngross (1st Division), wounded in the action near Wa-fang-kau on June 14, and probably since replaced; Anisimoff (2nd Division); Katchalinski (3rd Division); Fock (4th Division), at Port Arthur; Alexeieff (5th Division); Trusoff (6th Division); Kondratenko (7th Division), at Port Arthur; Artamanoff (8th Division), at Vladivostok; and Kondratovich (9th Division). Each of these divisions comprises two infantry brigades and a brigade of artillery. The second brigade of the 31st Infantry Division, belonging to the 10th Army Corps, which was sent from Europe in the summer of 1903, is commanded by Major General Vassilieff, and the second brigade of the 35th Division, belonging to the 17th Army Corps, which reached the Far East at the same time, by Major General Lasko. Major General Morozoff has been appointed to the 1st Siberian Infantry Division, raised out of the Siberian Reserves, and Major Generals Levestam and Kossovitch to the 2d and 3d Divisions. It may be stated with confidence that the divisions are at Port Arthur and Vladivostock as indicated, but the location of the other divisions is less certain."

Dr. Miller Maguire has presented to the British War Office a circular protesting against the present system of examinations for Army appointments which he denounces as ridiculously simple. He declares that the British upper classes are scandalously inferior in intellectual acquirements, and he charges the responsibility for this upon the Oxford Dons and the clerical heads of the public schools.

The Russian submarine boat Delfin sank at her moorings in the Neva, off the Baltic shipbuilding yard, on the morning of June 29, with the result that Lieut. Cherkasoff and twenty men were drowned. The accident was due partly to the excessive number of the crew, mostly inexperienced men, and chiefly to the unfortunate attempt of a man to escape while his comrades were screwing down the manhole. The Delfin's nominal capacity is ten men, instead of which thirty-two entered the boat, bringing her manhole in dangerous proximity to the river level. Just then a tug passed, sending a heavy wash against the boat. As soon as the water splashed into the submarine boat's interior it created a panic among the novices, and one of them tried to get out of the manhole which the older hands were screwing down preparatory to the descent, the submerging compartment having already been opened. The water rushed in, and, as the submerged vessel sank like a stone, the officers and some of the men were saved by being blown up through the manhole by the escaping air. Among the saved was Lieutenant Elagin. The Delfin is Russia's best submarine boat. She was designed by naval architect Boubnov and Captain Beklemishev, and underwent a successful trial in 1903, following the Cronstadt squadron to Reval.

The United Service Gazette says: "There is a strong opinion that one result of the naval war in the Far East is likely to be a reconsideration of the armament of our battleships. Practically all the engagements by the Russian and Japanese ships have been at long range, and thus guns of high caliber have been more effective than moderate-sized weapons capable of attaining high rates of fire. These latter must, of course, be always desirable, because occasions arise when it is of the greatest importance to get in as many shots within a given time as possible. But the primary consideration, it would seem, must be the maximum muzzle energy from the greatest number of guns consistent with as high a rate of fire as possible. The 6-inch quick-firer, which has hitherto been regarded with so much favor for the secondary armament of our battleships, can no longer be accepted as satisfactory. For many of the engagements the 6-inch gun proved deficient in range, and could not be used, so that the ships had to depend entirely upon their 12-inch breechloaders."

#### OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, July 2, 1904, 8:15 a.m.

The Military Secretary, Washington:  
The following deaths have occurred:  
Dysentery: Frank N. McGrory, Co. I, 23d Inf., June 17.  
Endocarditis: George W. Jones, band, 14th Cav., June 12.  
WADE.

San Francisco, Cal., July 1, 1904.

Military Secretary, War Department:  
Transport Sherman sailed from San Francisco noon, July 1, with 35 unassigned Field Artillery recruits for Philippines and 23 unassigned Coast Artillery recruits for Honolulu, under charge Captains Van Deuseen, Art. Corps, Hamilton, 23d Inf.; Lieutenants Brewster, Art. Corps,

Collins, 2d Cav., Wright, 12th Inf., also following officers; Captains Chase, Pay Department, Caldwell, 7th Inf.; Lieutenants Craig, Art. Corps, Willets and Fulton, Philippine Scouts; 5 Hospital Corps men; 5 casuals, 2 Army Nurse Corps female.

MACARTHUR, Commanding.

St. Louis, Mo., July 2, 1904.  
The Military Secretary, Washington:  
Ninth band, Art. Corps, 23 enlisted men, under command of Lieutenant Brown, Art. Corps, left Fort Riley, Kas., 4:06 p.m., yesterday en route to Key West, Fla.

BATES, Commanding.

#### THE ARMY

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.  
Asst. Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.  
Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff.

#### RECESS PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

General Officers.

To be brigadier generals: Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, Signal Corps, July 6, 1904, vice Hains, retired; Lieut. Col. Peter Leary, Jr., Art. Corps, July 7, 1904, vice Dunwoody, retired; Lieut. Col. Samuel L. Woodward, 7th Cav., July 8, 1904, vice Leary, retired; Lieut. Col. John McE. Hyde, D.Q.M.G., July 9, 1904, vice Woodward, retired; Lieut. Col. Oscar F. Long, D.Q.M.G., July 10, 1904, vice Hyde, retired; Major Theodore A. Bingham, C.E., July 11, 1904, vice Long, retired; Col. Constant Williams, 26th Inf., July 12, 1904, vice Bingham, retired.

Quartermaster's Department.

To be lieutenant colonels: Major Frederick Von Schraeder, Q.M., July 9, 1904, vice Hyde, retired; Major J. Escourt Sawyer, Q.M., July 10, 1904, vice Long, retired.

Corps of Engineers.

To be majors: Capt. Charles S. Riche, June 11, 1904, vice Symonds, promoted; Capt. Thomas H. Rees, July 11, 1904, vice Bingham, retired.

Signal Corps.

To be colonel: Lieut. Col. James Allen, July 6, 1904, vice Dunwoody, appointed brigadier general.

To be lieutenant colonel: Major George P. Scriven, July 6, 1904, vice Allen, promoted.

To be major: Capt. Edgar Russell, July 6, 1904, vice Scriven, promoted.

Cavalry.

To be lieutenant colonel: Major D. C. Pearson, 2d Cav., July 8, 1904, vice Woodward, 7th Cav., appointed brigadier general.

To be major: Capt. F. W. Foster, 5th Cav., July 8, 1904, vice Pearson, 2d Cav., promoted.

To be captain: 1st Lieut. W. B. Scales, 14th Cav., July 8, 1904, vice Foster, 5th Cav., promoted.

Artillery.

To be lieutenant colonel: Major C. W. Hobbs, July 7, 1904, vice Leary, appointed brigadier general.

To be major: Capt. W. S. Alexander, July 7, 1904, vice Hobbs, promoted.

To be captain: 1st Lieut. F. H. Gallup, July 7, 1904, vice Alexander, promoted.

Infantry.

To be colonel: Lieut. Col. G. LeR. Brown, 14th Inf., July 12, 1904, vice Williams, appointed brigadier general.

To be lieutenant colonel: Major W. W. Wotherspoon, 6th Inf., July 12, 1904, vice Brown, 14th Inf., promoted.

To be major: Capt. Omar Bundy, 6th Inf., July 12, 1904, vice Wotherspoon, promoted.

To be captain: 1st Lieut. H. C. Bonnycastle, 22d Inf., July 12, 1904, vice Bundy, promoted.

Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry.

To be captains, with rank from July 1, 1904: 1st Lieuts. Emil J. Ruebacher, Ralph E. Gambell, Stewart McC. Decker, Miles K. Taufer.

To be 1st lieutenants, with rank from July 1, 1904: 2d Lieut. William H. Armstrong, Abram L. Miller, Frank Stephenson, Frank F. Harding.

#### G.O. 10, JUNE 15, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes tables of the price of clothing (both old and new pattern) and equipage and of tableware and kitchen utensils for the Army of the United States, with the money allowance for clothing of the enlisted men for each year and month; the price of clothing and special clothing money allowance for troops stationed in Alaska; the money allowance of clothing of Philippine Scouts; also of the allowance of equipage and of tableware and kitchen utensils, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned, to take effect July 1, 1904, and to remain in force until further orders.

Clothing and equipage purchased in Manila for service in the Philippine Islands will be charged at invoice or cost prices.

Should this order not be received at post on July 1, 1904, then the same will take effect on the date of actual receipt, in which case the provisions of G.O. No. 95, H. Q.A., A.G.O., July 1, 1903, will govern until the date of receipt.

#### G.O. 11, JULY 1, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. By direction of the President, Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A., will upon his relief from the command of the Philippines Division proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., and assume command of the Atlantic Division.

II. Describes lands acquired by warranty deed, dated Feb. 8, 1904, on Peddocks Island, in the Town of Hull, County of Plymouth, Mass., adjacent to the military reservation of Fort Andrews announced as an addition to that reservation. Said addition contains 65.27 acres above mean of high water.

#### G.O. 12, JUNE 22, 1904, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

The following named National Guard Troops will participate with the Regular Troops of this Department in the encampments maneuvera and field instructions at American Lake, Murray, Wash.:

Idaho, 2d Regiment of Infantry, (10 companies).

Oregon, 3d Regiment of Infantry, (12 companies); Separate Battalion of Infantry, (4 companies); 1st Battery, Field Art.; Troop A, Cav.; detachment, Hospital Corps.

Washington, 2d Regiment of Infantry, (12 companies); Troop B, Cav.; Co. A, Signal Corps; detachment, Hospital Corps.

The above named organizations will leave their respective stations on July 7, 1904.

#### G.O. 13, JUNE 27, 1904, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

Post commanders (except Alaska) will send the enlisted competitors, including distinguished marksmen who desire to compete for a place on the several Army teams, in time to report at Ord Barracks, Monterey, Cal., two days prior to the beginning of the respective competitions.

#### G.O. 14, JUNE 28, 1904, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

During the temporary absence of Major Robert K. Evans, adjutant general of the department, at the departmental maneuvers, Major Walter A. Bethel, judge advocate, U.S.A., will perform the duties of adjutant general of the department.

By command of Brigadier General Funston:

R. K. EVANS, Major, A.G.

#### CIR. 10, JULY 1, 1904, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

The post office address of all troops of the Maneuver Division will be American Lake, Wash.

By command of Brigadier General Funston:

W. A. BETHEL, Major, A.A.G.

#### G.O. 22, JUNE 24, 1904, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Announces the result of the examination for candidates for first and second-class gunners among the batteries of Field Artillery in this department. The report of the examining board is dated May 22, 1904.

The following men who qualified as first-class gunners stood number one in their organization: 1st Battery, Field Art., Private Robert E. Shantz, 927; 5th Battery, Field Art., Sergt. Benjamin B. Johnson, 358; 24th Battery, Field Art., Private Lon Preston, 941.

#### G.O. 22, JULY 6, 1904, DEPT. OF EAST.

Col. John W. Pullman, A.Q.M.G., is assigned to duty and announced as chief quartermaster of the department.

#### G.O. 18, JUNE 28, 1904, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Second Lieut. Kenneth P. Williams, 1st Inf., having reported in compliance with par. 2, S.O. No. 100, June 20, 1904, these headquarters, is hereby appointed and announced as aide-de-camp on my staff.

F. D. GRANT, Brig. Gen., Commanding.

#### G.O. 19, JUNE 29, 1904, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Commanding officers of organizations will hereafter, in making out the "Report of Target Firing and Classification," state in the column of "Remarks," the previous classification of each officer and enlisted man classified in that report.

By command of Brigadier General Grant:

H. LIGGETT, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

#### G.O. 20, JUNE 29, 1904, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Second Lieut. Kenneth P. Williams, 1st Inf., aide-de-camp, is hereby appointed signal officer of the department, relieving Major Hunter Liggett, A.A.G.

#### G.O. 21, JULY 1, 1904, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

First Lieut. Charles C. Alien, 30th Inf., is announced as aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A., commanding the department.

By command of Brigadier General Wint:

C. R. NOYES, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

#### G.O. 22, JUNE 25, 1904, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Publishes recommendation of a board of officers, relative to the annual athletic competition. Among other things it was recommended that the departmental athletic competition be held at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for three days beginning July 12, 1904. That the program of events be as provided in G.O. No. 29. That the program be divided, as equally as possible, among the three days of the contest under the supervision of the field committee.

That a grand stand be built at the athletic field, and that admission fee be charged to this and to such enclosures as may be especially arranged for. That the proceeds from sale of seats in the grand stand, etc., be used for the purchase of prizes and other expenses; and that any unexpended balance be applied proportionally to reimburse post exchanges and other sources from which contributions are received. That the Amateur Athletic Association Rules govern in all track and field events. That all competitors be sent so as to arrive at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, not later than July 10. That a field committee of thirteen officers be appointed to take charge of and manage the contests, and that one non-commissioned officer be detailed as announcer and equipped with a megaphone.

#### G.O. 23, JUNE 27, 1904, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Capt. Eugene O. Fechet, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty as Signal Officer of this Department, to take effect July 1, 1904, vice 1st Lieut. George V. H. Moseley, 1st Cav., aide-de-camp, appointed acting signal officer.

#### G.O. 24, JUNE 28, 1904, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Announces the result for the examination of gunners in the 2d and 15th Batteries, Field Art. In the 2d Battery, Field Art., Private John D. Booth, with a per cent, of 96.3 stood at the head of the first-class gunners, and in the 15th Battery, Field Art., Corp. Thomas A. Patterson, with a per cent, of 98.1 stood No. 1 among the first-class gunners.

#### G.O. 25, JULY 1, 1904, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Col. Joseph B. Girard, asst. surg. general, is relieved from duty as chief surgeon, Department of Texas, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila.

#### G.O. 26, MAY 12, 1904, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Fort William McKinley, Rizal, having been attached to this department, will no longer constitute a part of the Post of Manila, but will be under the direct orders of the department commander, and the commanding officer, Fort William McKinley, will report direct to the adjutant general of the department.

#### G.O. 27, MAY 12, 1904, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Capt. Harry A. Eaton, 23d Inf., having reported, is assigned to duty as assistant to the adjutant general of the department, with station in Manila.

#### G.O. 28, MAY 5, 1904, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

Publishes the report of 1st Lieut. A. L. Conger, 18th Inf., inspector of small arms practice, with accompanying tables showing the results of the small arms firing in this department for the target year 1903. In his report Lieutenant Conger says: "None of the companies of the 14th Inf., had practice in estimating distances, skirmish firing or collective firing, so that all the men of those companies, who fired, have been counted as third classmen. None of the companies of the 14th Infantry had pistol practice. The companies of the 18th Infantry stationed at Cebu were unable to have the sharpshooter's course or the collective firing at 1,000 yards owing to a hill which interferes with the use of their range at over 800 yards. Co. A, 18th Inf., omitted its estimating distance practice, and the men of that company, who fired there, are therefore classified as third classmen. This company's report shows, however, three marksmen, five first-classmen, and twenty-two second classmen, many of whom, no doubt, would have qualified in estimating distances had they failed to take any part of the course for the reason that the rains interrupted the firing at Camp Bumpus, and the other companies at that post used the range up to Dec. 31 to complete their firing. Cos. B, C, D and H, 18th Inf., omitted their pistol firing. Co. I, 3d Battalion of Engineers, omitted both its estimating distance practice and its pistol practice."

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Francis Moore will return to his proper station, Fort Riley, Kas. (June 29, D. Mo.)

The retirement from active service July 6, 1904, of Brig. Gen. Peter C. Hains, by operation of law, is announced. (July 6, W.D.)

#### MILITARY SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Major John F. Gullfoyle, A.A.G., is relieved from duty as inspector of small arms practice of the Army, and the duties pertaining thereto will be performed by Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, A.A.G. (July 1, W.D.)

The leave granted Major Wilber E. Wilder, U.S. Cav., is extended ten days. (July 1, D.D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Post Q.M. Sgt. James Murrell (appointed July 1, 1904, from sergeant, Troop H, 10th Cav.), Fort Mackenzie,

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Wyo., is assigned to duty at that post to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Thomas D. Roberts, who will be sent to Manila on the first available transport. (July 2, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Ernest Rohling, Fort Huachuca, will be sent to Fort Schuyler, with permission to delay fifteen days en route, to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles Harvey, who will be sent to Fort Huachuca, for duty. (July 2, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Frederick Ulster, Fort Ringgold, Texas, will be sent to Fort Walla Walla, Washington, to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Albert Kay, who will be sent to Fort Ringgold, Texas, for duty. (July 2, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Eber I. Sharp (appointed July 1, 1904, from battalion sergeant major, 36th Inf.), Fort Brown, Texas, is assigned to duty at that post. (July 2, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles W. Fife (appointed July 1, 1904, from sergeant, 5th Co., C.A., Torpedo Depot Co.), Fort Totten, N.Y., is assigned to duty at that post to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles E. Flynn, who will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco for transportation to Manila. (July 2, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Herman Hecht (appointed July 1, 1904, from Q.M. sergeant, 4th Inf.), will report to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty. (July 2, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Clifford J. Hinson (appointed July 1, 1904, from 1st sergeant, 60th Co., C.A.), Fort Monroe, Va., will be sent to Fort Constitution, N.H., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Thomas Bushby, who will be sent to Fort Washington, Md., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Howard Irving. Sergeant Irving will be sent to Manila, P.I., on the first available transport. (July 2, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Ernest Hess (appointed July 1, 1904, from sergeant, Troop L, 1st Cav.), Fort Clark, will be sent to Fort DuChesne, Utah, for duty. (July 2, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Osman Freeman (appointed July 1, 1904, from sergeant 12th Battery, F.A.), Fort Douglas, is assigned to duty at that post to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. John H. Supple, who will be sent to Manila on the first available transport. (July 2, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Joseph Russ (appointed July 1, 1904, from Q.M. sergeant, Co. K, 21st Inf.), Fort Keogh, is assigned to duty at that post to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Samuel L. Kemp, who will be sent to Manila on the first available transport. (July 2, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. George R. Kitchen (appointed July 1, 1904, from Q.M. sergeant, 5th Cav.), Fort Huachuca, will be sent to Fort Apache, Arizona Territory, to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. George Wehrkamp, who will be sent to Washington Barracks, D.C., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. John M. Hactor. Sergeant Hactor will be sent to Manila on the first available transport. (July 2, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles B. Wickins (appointed July 1, 1904, from sergeant, 96th Co., C.A.), Fort Warren, Mass., will be sent to Fort Andrews, Mass., for duty. (July 2, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Harry P. Willax (appointed July 1, 1904, from Q.M. sergeant, 6th Inf.), Fort Leavenworth, is assigned to duty at that post. (July 2, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Frank J. Warren (appointed July 1, 1904, from sergeant, 51st Co., C.A.), Fort Hamilton, will be sent to Fort Wood, for duty. (July 2, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles R. Johnson (appointed July 1, 1904, from sergeant, Troop K, 5th Cav.), Fort Wingate will be sent to Fort Ward, Wash., for duty. (July 2, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Oliver T. Simpson (appointed July 1, 1904, from 1st sergeant, Co. H, 18th Inf.), will report to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty. (July 2, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. William A. Lorenz (appointed July 1, 1904, from sergeant, Troop B, 8th Cav.), Fort Sill, will be sent to Fort Miley, Cal., for duty. (July 2, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Evan H. John (appointed July 1, 1904, from battalion sergeant major, Porto Rico Regiment), San Juan, P.R., will be sent to Fort De Soto, Fla., for duty. (July 2, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Fred Stanger (appointed July 1, 1904, from 1st sergeant, Co. M, 8th Inf.), will be sent to Fort Egbert, Alaska, to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. James M. Downs. Sergeant Downs on relief will be sent to Fort Wadsworth, to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Richard Gibbons, who will be sent to Manila, on the first available transport. (July 2, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Fred Bell (appointed July 1, 1904, from sergeant, general recruiting service, Infantry), will be sent to Benicia Barracks, for duty. (July 2, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Thomas B. Balsh (appointed July 1, 1904, from Q.M. sergeant, 70th Co., C.A.), Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Fort Wright, Wash., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Dennis Lane, who will be sent to Manila on the first available transport. (July 2, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Frank L. Bowmaster (appointed July 1, 1904, from squadron sergeant major, 5th Cav.), Fort Huachuca, will be sent to the Infantry Cantonment, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (July 2, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Forest R. Jacobs (appointed July 1, 1904, from 1st sergeant, Co. H, Porto Rico Regiment), Cayey, P.R., is assigned to duty at that post to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Henry Luge, who will be sent to Fort Morgan, Ala., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. George W. Thornburg. Sergeant Thornburg will be sent to Manila on the first available transport. (July 2, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Earl H. Rosemer (appointed July 1, 1904, from sergeant, Troop I, 3d Cav.), Fort Assiniboine, will be sent to Fort Columbia, Wash. (July 2, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Robert A. Gillmore (appointed July 1, 1904, from 1st sergeant, Co. I, 21st Inf.), Fort Lincoln, is assigned to duty at that post to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Walter J. McGee, who will be sent to Fort Wayne, Mich., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Herman Retsch. Sergeant Retsch will be sent to Manila on the first available transport. (July 2, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. John G. Geisler (appointed July 1, 1904, from Q.M. sergeant, 15th Inf.), Ord Barracks, Monterey, Cal., is assigned to duty at that post to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles Gilmore, who will be sent to the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Fort McDowell, to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Robert A. Howard, who will be sent to Vancouver Barracks, to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. William Martin. Sergeant Martin will be sent to Fort Terry, N.Y., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles Hubbard, who will be sent to Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. William Van Heukerken. (July 2, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Ralph H. Boyle (appointed July 1, 1904, from sergeant, Co. B, 5th Inf.), Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y., is assigned to duty at that post to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Thomas Connolly, who will be sent to Manila on the first available transport. (July 2, W.D.)

Capt. C. F. Humphrey, Jr., Q.M., is assigned to duty as Q.M., at Honolulu to take effect July 25. (June 22, D. Cal.)

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. Wilson T. Davidson, asst. surg., will report to the C.O., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, relieving 1st Lieut. Edmund D. Shortridge, asst. surg., who will report for duty to the C.O., Fort Miley, relieving Contract Surg. Edward B. Bailey, who will report at Fort Mason, for temporary duty during the absence of 1st Lieut. Charles W. Farr, asst. surg. (June 21, D. Cal.)

The leave granted Contract Dental Surg. Edwin P. Tigner is extended fifteen days. (June 22, D. Mo.)

Contract Surg. Michael E. Conner will report to the C.O., Infantry Cantonment, Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty. (June 18, D. Cal.)

Sergt. 1st Class Herbert Thompson, H.C., Company of Instruction, Hospital Corps No. 2, Fort McDowell, will report to the commanding officer, 2d Battalion, 10th Inf., Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, for duty with and to accompany that battalion to Murray, Washington, and rejoin his company at that place. (June 22, D. Cal.)

Sergt. George H. Miller, H.C., Fort Slocum, N.Y., will be sent to West Point, N.Y., to relieve Sergt. Luther C. Godwin, H.C., who will be sent to Fort Slocum, N.Y. for duty. (June 20, W.D.)

Sergt. William Dixen, H.C., will proceed to San Mateo, Rizal, for detached service at Montalban, Rizal. (May 16, D. Luzon.)

Major Guy L. Edie, surg., from duty in charge of sanitary and disbursing division of the office of the Surgeon General of the Army and as disbursing officer of the Medical Department, and will report in person to the Surgeon General of the Army for duty as attending surgeon in Washington, vice Capt. Alexander N. Stark, asst. surg., relieved. (July 2, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Deane C. Howard, asst. surg., to take effect upon the return of Major William C. Borden, surg., from leave. (July 2, W.D.)

Par. II, S.O. 127, W.D., June 11, 1904, relating to Sergts. 1st Class Francis J. Eisenman and Brown F. Atkins, H.C., is revoked. (July 2, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Julius Strauss, H.C., from further duty in the Philippines Division, and will report at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty. (July 6, W.D.)

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. Herman W. Schull, Q.D., will proceed from Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., to Sea Girt, N.J., on business pertaining to the making of comparative tests of ammunition for small arms, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station. (July 6, W.D.)

## PAY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. James Canby, Pay Department, St. Louis, has permission to apply for one month's extension of leave which will terminate on or before Aug. 31, 1904. (June 23, D. Mo.)

## SIGNAL CORPS.

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. William Mitchell, Signal Corps. (June 24, D. Colo.)

First Class Sergt. Charles B. Myers, Signal Corps, will proceed from Fort Logan, Colo., to Fort DuChesne, Utah, for temporary duty. (June 27, D. Colo.)

## CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. M. B. HUGHES.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Sept. 1, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Harry L. King, 1st Cav. (June 29, D. T.)

## 2D CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. EDGERLY.

Capt. Charles J. Stevens, 2d Cav., now at Passay Garrison, will proceed to Camp Wallace, Union, for duty. (May 9, D. Luzon.)

## 3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Capt. Arthur Thayer, commissary, 3d Cav., will report to the superintendent, U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y., Aug. 22, 1904, for duty. (July 5, W.D.)

## 5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Aug. 1, 1904, is granted Capt. August C. Nissen, adjutant, 5th Cav. (July 2, W.D.)

## 8TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

First Lieut. Rush S. Wells, 8th Cav., will report to Lieut. Col. Samuel W. Fountain, 4th Cav., president of the examining board at Jefferson Barracks, for examination for promotion. (July 5, W.D.)

## 11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

Second Lieut. George Grunert, 11th Cav., is assigned to Troop K of that regiment, to take effect upon his being relieved as squadron Q.M. and C.S. (July 5, W.D.)

Sick leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 5, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Basil N. Rittenhouse, 11th Cav., Fort Riley. (June 25, D. Mo.)

## 13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Capt. Peter E. Traub, 13th Cav., is relieved from duty at the U.S.M.A., West Point, to take effect upon the completion of the special duty on which he is now engaged, and will report in person not later than Sept. 15, 1904, at the General Service and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, for duty. (July 5, W.D.)

## 15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

Leave for one month and ten days, to take effect about July 12, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. William O. Tremaine, 15th Cav. (July 1, D. E.)

## ARTILLERY CORPS.

## BRIG. GEN. J. P. STORY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Homer B. Grant, A.C., is extended five days, to take effect about Aug. 7, 1904. (July 1, D. E.)

Leave for one month and five days is granted Capt. Willard D. Newbill, A.C. (June 27, D. T.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect about July 7, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. C. R. Lawson, A.C. (July 6, D. E.)

Sick leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. A. L. Keessling, A.C. (July 1, D. E.)

Leave for three months is granted Capt. J. W. Hinkley, Jr., A.C. (July 1, At. Div.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Ernest S. Wheeler, A.C., Fort Baker, Cal. (June 18, D. Cal.)

The following transfers are made in the Artillery Corps: Second Lieut. Leigh Sypher from the 92d Co., C.A., to the 67th Co., C.A.; 2d Lieut. Wesley W. K. Hamilton from the 67th Co., C.A., to the 92d Co., C.A. (July 5, W.D.)

Leave from Aug. 16 to Oct. 16, 1904, inclusive, is granted 1st Lieut. Dan T. Moore, A.C. (July 5, W.D.)

First Lieut. Dan T. Moore, A.C., will report on the expiration of the leave granted him to Col. Charles S. Bromwell, superintendent of public buildings and grounds, Washington, for duty until further orders. (July 5, W.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. R. H. Jordan, A.C., is extended one month. (July 6, D. E.)

Leave for three months is granted Capt. J. W. Hinkley, Jr., A.C. (July 1, At. Div.)

Col. Walter Howe, A.C., to the command of the Artillery District of Key West. He will proceed to Key West Barracks, Fla., and assume command of that Artillery district. (July 6, W.D.)

## INFANTRY.

## 1ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. DUGGAN.

Second Lieut. Kenneth P. Williams, 1st Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich., will proceed to Chicago and report to the commanding general of the department with a view to appointment as aide-de-camp. (June 20, D. Lakes.)

Second Lieut. Kenneth P. Williams, 1st Inf., is assigned to Co. H of that regiment. (July 6, W.D.)

## 5TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. H. ADAMS.

Leave for one month, to take effect after the conclusion of the maneuvers at Manassas, Va., in September next, is granted 2d Lieut. J. C. Ashburn, 5th Inf. (July 7, D. E.)

## 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

Leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. John R. Kelly, 7th Inf. (July 6, W.D.)

## 9TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. REGAN.

Capt. James Regan, 9th Inf., is detailed to attend the encampment of the militia of Pennsylvania, to be held at Gettysburg, Pa., from July 23 to 30, 1904. (July 2, W.D.)

## 11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

The leave for fifteen days, granted 1st Lieut. Woodson Hocker, 11th Inf., is extended five days. (June 20, D. Mo.)

## 14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

Second Lieut. James E. Ware, 14th Inf., now at Camp

Connell, Calbayog, Samar, will proceed to Ililo for treatment. (May 9, D.V.)

## 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

Sick leave for two months is granted Chaplain John T. Axton, 18th Inf., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (June 18, D. Cal.)

Capt. M. McFarland, 18th Inf., now at Camp Bumpa, Tacloban, Leyte, will proceed to Camp Downes, Ormoc, Leyte, for duty with his company. (May 7, D.V.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. John L. Jordan, 18th Inf., is extended three months. (July 2, W.D.)

## 21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Thomas L. Brewer, 21st Inf., is extended ten days. (June 27, D.D.)

First Lieut. Edmund S. Sayer, Jr., 21st Inf., is relieved from further duty with Co. B, 21st Inf., now on detached service with the South Dakota Militia in camp at Waterloo, S.D., and will return to his station, Fort Snelling. (June 27, D.D.)

Capt. Edward W. McCaskey, 21st Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Delaware College, Newark, Del., to take effect Sept. 1, 1904, vice Capt. Treadwell W. Moore, 21st Inf., who is relieved from duty at the college as of that date, and will join his regiment. Captain McCaskey will report not later than Aug. 15, 1904, to the president of the college for duty. (July 5, W.D.)

Target practice of the 1st and 2d Battalions of the 21st Infantry will this year be held on the rifle range belonging to the State of Minnesota, located near Lake City, Minnesota, the use of this range having been tendered by the Adjutant General, State of Minnesota. The 1st Battalion will leave Fort Snelling in time to march to and reach the rifle range by July 28, 1904, where the battalion will encamp and hold its target practice. Upon completion of its practice the battalion will return by marching to Fort Snelling, and the 2d Battalion will leave Fort Snelling and march to the target range where it will encamp and hold its target practice, and upon completion thereof will return by marching to Fort Snelling.

## 24TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

Major Elias Chandler, 24th Inf., will proceed to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., for duty with the 2d Battalion, 24th Inf. (July 1, D.D.)

## 27TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

Second Lieut. Anton Caesar Cron, recently appointed (from battalion sergeant major, 27th Inf.), with rank from June 23, 1904, is assigned to the 10th Infantry, Co. G, and will join the company not later than Aug. 6, 1904. (July 6, W.D.)

## 29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Richard P. Rifenbark, Jr., 29th Inf., is extended ten days. (July 1, W.D.)

Sick leave for one month with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Major W. A. Thurston, 29th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah. (June 24, D. Colo.)

## PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

First Lieut. Floyd L. Frisbie, Philippine Scouts, will upon the completion of the period for which he was detailed for duty with the 24th Co., Philippine Scouts, proceed to Jefferson Barracks, for duty with the detachment of recruits to be sent from that post to San Francisco, and will then proceed by the first available transport to join his command in the Philippine Islands. (July 1, W.D.)

## BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort McHenry, Md., on July 6, 1904, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Seligmund F. E. Fuhrmann, 80th Co., C.A., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. George F. Connolly, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Lewis Turtle, A.C. (July 1, D.E.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa., July 7, 1904, to examine into the qualifications of Corp. Charles B. Franke, General Recruiting Service (Cavalry), for the position of post Q.M. sergeant. Detail for the board: Capt. Peter C. Harris, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Abraham U. Loeb, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Ralph W. Drury, 9th Inf., Q.M. (July 1, D.E.)

Fort Meade, for examination for promotion. (July 6, W.D.)

Second Lieut. James P. Barney, 4th Cav., will report in person to Col. Edgar Z. Steever, 4th Cav., at Fort Riley, Kas., for examination for promotion. (July 6, W.D.)

The following named officers will report to Major John C. Gresham, 15th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Myer, Va., for examination for promotion: First Lieut. Herbert J. Breen, Signal Corps; 2d Lieut. Clarence C. Culver, 15th Cav. (July 6, W.D.)

#### GENERAL SERVICE AND STAFF COLLEGE.

The following officers have the highest standing in the class of the General Service and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., as shown by the graduation exercises held June 27, and will take a higher course at the school next year. The names are given in their order of standing:

Capt. Malin Craig, and Capt. R. F. Walton, Lieuts. R. H. Peck, E. K. Massee, Gad Morgan, J. F. James F. E. Buchanan, W. N. Haskell, L. A. I. Chapman and G. E. Thorne, Capt. Tenney Ross, Lieut. W. A. Castle, Lieut. Raymond Sheldon, Capt. W. K. Naylor and Lieut. Frederick Mears.

The other "distinguished graduates" were 3d Lieut. R. S. Bamberger, Capt. P. G. Clark, 1st Lieut. W. M. Connell, 1st Lieut. I. F. Fravel, 1st Lieut. W. E. Gunster, Capt. G. J. Holden, 1st Lieut. W. N. Hughes, Jr., 1st Lieut. W. E. Hunt, 1st Lieut. W. B. McCaskey, 1st Lieut. R. B. Parrott, 2d Lieut. S. D. Smith, 2d Lieut. H. G. Stahl, Capt. G. S. Turner, 1st Lieut. G. W. Winterburn.

The list of proficient graduates is as follows: First Lieuts. Conrad S. Babcock, John J. Boniface, Robert M. Brambilla, R. B. Calvert, L. S. Carson, F. W. Coleman, 2d Lieut. G. Compton, 2d Lieut. L. H. Cook, 1st Lieut. Eleutherios H. Cooke, 3d Lieut. Edward R. Coppock, 1st Lieut. John M. Craig, 1st Lieut. Edward Croft, 2d Lieut. Thomas H. Cunningham, 1st Lieut. Warren Dean, Cyrus A. Dolph, Ben H. Dorcy, Vincent M. Elmore, Jr., Hjalmer Erickson, James E. Fether, Ferdinand W. Fonda, Stanley H. Ford and George D. Freeman, Jr., Capt. Easton R. Gibson, 1st Lieuts. William R. Gibson, Charles M. Gordon, Jr., Arthur F. Halpin, Walter Harvey, Harry A. Hegeman, Edwin A. Hickman, James Huston and Frederick C. Johnson, 2d Lieut. Edward A. Keyes, 1st Lieuts. Clifton C. Kinney and Harry E. Knight, 2d Lieut. Horatio I. Lawrence, 1st Lieut. Charles F. Leonard, 1st Lieut. Douglas McCaskey, 1st Lieuts. Charles L. McLean and Alexander J. Macnab, Jr., Capt. George C. Martin, 2d Lieut. Seoring C. Megill, 2d Lieut. Matt O'Connor, Capt. William H. Oury, 1st Lieuts. Allen Parker, Henry W. Parker, James K. Parsons and Joseph K. Partello, 2d Lieut. Oiney Place, 1st Lieuts. Philip Powers, Robert J. Reaney, William L. Reed, George B. Rodney and George S. Simonds, 2d Lieut. Kirwin T. Smith, 1st Lieut. Edward A. Sturges, 2d Lieut. H. Clay M. Supprie, 2d Lieut. Howard C. Tatum, Capt. John J. Toffey, Jr., 1st Lieut. John W. Ward, 2d Lieut. George A. Wlezorek, 1st Lieut. Henry A. Wiegenstein and Capt. Henry S. Wygant.

#### SMALL ARMS COMPETITIONS.

The following named officers selected as competitors for the division competitions will proceed to Fort Niagara, N.Y.: For the pistol competition, to report not later than July 16, 1904: Fort Myer, 1st Lieut. W. W. Whitside, 15th Cav.; Plattsburg Barracks, 2d Lieut. R. R. Wood, 5th Inf.; Madison Barracks, 1st Lieut. Frank H. Lang, 9th Inf.; San Juan, Capt. F. L. Graham, Porto Rico P.R. of Inf.; Washington Barracks, 1st Lieut. E. D. Peck, C.E. For the Cavalry competition, to report not later than July 23, 1904: Fort Myer, 2d Lieut. C. R. Norton, 15th Cav. For the Infantry competition, to report not later than July 23, 1904: Washington Barracks, 1st Lieut. E. N. Johnston, C.E.; San Juan, Capt. F. L. Graham, Porto Rico P.R. of Inf.; Henry Barracks, 1st Lieut. M. K. Taulbee, Porto Rico P.R. of Inf.; Plattsburg Barracks, Capt. E. J. Williams, 5th Inf., 1st Lieut. P. W. Beck, 5th Inf. (July 6, D.E.)

The following named enlisted men will be sent to Fort Niagara, N.Y.:

#### Pistol Competition.

15th Cavalry, to report not later than July 16: N.C.S. or B. Q.M. Sergt. Daniel E. Marcy, Sergt. Walter Smith, Sergt. William Nightingale, Sergt. John Griffin, Corp. John Daerda, Saddler Frank Gross, Pvt. Lloyd M. Gower, 1st Sergt. Nicholas Von Goodat, Sergt. James Paschal, 1st Sergt. Otto Kunke, Corp. Oscar W. Booth, Sergt. Owen J. Tenney, Corp. James Payne.

Field Artillery: 3d Battery, 1st Sergt. Alfred T. Hart; 4th Battery, Pvt. Calvin V. Chandler; 23d Battery, Pvt. Thomas F. Bailey; 27th Battery, Corp. Ernest A. Mayer.

#### Cavalry Competition.

15th Cavalry, to report not later than July 23: Sergt. Walter Smith, Trumpeter Thomas M. Torrance, Pvt. Henry E. Mahan, Corp. John Daerda, Corp. John L. Mason, Sergt. James L. Coyle, Sergt. Samuel Feland, Sergt. James Paschal, 1st Sergt. Otto Kunke, Corp. Oscar W. Booth, Sergt. Owen J. Tenney, Corp. James Payne.

#### Infantry Competition.

1st Infantry, to report not later than July 23: Musician Wesley B. Hensley, Pvt. Daniel T. Decker, Corp. William T. Green, Pvt. John Urquhart.

5th Infantry: 1st Sergt. D. R. Hoar, Pvt. Milton O. Arlington, Sergt. William A. Cantrell, Pvt. William F. Dewel, Corp. Rufus H. Southern, Q.M. Sergt. Clarence Roberts, Pvt. Jesse E. West, 1st Sergt. John Johanson, Q.M. Sergt. Alloysius J. Correll, Corp. Harry H. Curtis, 1st Sergt. James C. Simmons, Pvt. George W. Harris.

8th Infantry: 1st Sergt. Rudolph Rehmann, Sergt. Charles Monahan, Corp. John A. Moore, Sergt. Frank Webb, Sergt. William Holland, 1st Sergt. John McDonald.

9th Infantry: Corp. Hugh R. Walker, Q.M. Sergt. John Walker, Sergt. George E. Gottwald, Q.M. Sergt. Charles C. Leaback, Corp. Samuel Wilson, Corp. John McQuaive, Pvt. John D. Kendrick, Q.M. Sergt. George H. Siemens, Pvt. Evan J. Williams, 1st Sergt. Jeff D. Galligan.

16th Infantry: 1st Sergt. Peter Kledinger, Corp. Charles M. Hodges, Corp. Charles McClain, Pvt. Jerry Collins. Porto Rico Provisional Regiment: 1st Sergt. Francisco Agostini, Lance Corp. Eugenio Alera, Pvt. Pedro Perez, Pvt. Felipe Vlernet, Pvt. Ramon Babilonia, 1st Sergt. Harry Simpson, 1st Sergt. Henry Sloane, Pvt. Antonio Gusman.

2d Battalion Engineers: Sergt. Dennis Rogers, Corp. Philip S. Carr, Sergt. Ora Melville, Corp. Jesse C. Houston.

Post Non-Commissioned Staff: Ord. Sergt. Charles M. Snell, Fort Niagara.

#### Distinguished Marksmen.

Ord. Sergt. W. N. Puckett, Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. (July 6, D.E.)

The following named officers will report in person, not later than July 15, 1904, at Fort Niagara, N.Y., for duty in connection with the Division Small Arms Competitions, to be held at that post:

Major Edwin F. Glenn, 5th Inf.; Capt. Edwin P. Brewer, 7th Cav.; Capt. Abraham P. Buffington, 1st Inf.; Capt. Benjamin M. Kochler, A.C.; Capt. George F. Baltzell, 5th Inf.; Capt. Benjamin F. Nicklin, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John M. Campbell, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Evan H. Humphrey, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Kent Browning, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Ernest D. Peck, C.E.; 2d Lieut. Ralph N. Hayden, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Girard L. McEntee, Jr., 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Jennings C. Wise, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles H. Mason, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Arthur M. Ferguson, 14th Inf. On completion of this duty the officers named will report at their proper stations not later than Aug. 15, 1904. (July 6, At. Div.)

So much of par. 1, S.O. 35, c.s., as directs 2d Lieut. Ralph N. Hayden, 7th Cav., to proceed to Fort Niagara, for duty in connection with the Division Small Arms Competition, is revoked, that officer having been nominated as a competitor, and 2d Lieut. John C. Montgomery, 7th Cav., is detailed in his stead, and will report in person, not later than July 15, 1904, at Fort Niagara. Lieutenant Montgomery will return to his proper station, not later than Aug. 15, 1904. (July 7, At. Div.)

#### VARIOUS ORDERS.

The following named officers will report at Fort Reno, Oklahoma, not later than July 21, 1904, for duty with Division Small Arms Competitions: Capt. John E. Hunt, 25th Inf., Fort Reno, as chief range officer; 1st Lieut. Milo C. Corey, 30th Inf., Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., as adjutant and statistical officer; 2d Lieut. George C. Marshall, Jr., 30th Inf., Fort Reno, as quartermaster, ordnance officer and telephone officer; 2d Lieut. Walter C. Short, 25th Inf., Fort Reno, as commissary. (June 21, D.T.)

The following named enlisted men upon their own application will be placed upon the retired list: Sergt. Major Frank Morton, 18th Inf.; Ord. Sergt. Charles Gill. (July 1, W.D.)

The following named enlisted men will be placed upon the retired list: First Sergt. Andrew Downs, Co. M, 25th Inf.; Sergt. Peter Gavlin, Co. B, 6th Inf. (July 6, W.D.)

#### U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS IN COMMISSION.

BUFORD.—Arrived at San Francisco, June 15. To sail for Alaska with 3d Infantry July 1.

BURNSIDE—Arrived at Seattle May 13.

CROOK—At San Francisco.

DIX—Arrived at Seattle June 6.

INGALLS—At Manila.

KILPATRICK—At Boston.

LISCOMB—At Manila.

LUGAN—Arrived at San Francisco June 12. To sail for Manila Aug. 1.

MCCLELLAN—At New York.

MEADE—At San Francisco.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Arrived at Manila June 25.

SHERMAN—Sailed from San Francisco July 1 for Manila.

SUMNER—At New York.

THOMAS—Sailed from Manila June 15 for San Francisco.

WARREN—At San Francisco.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

#### ARMS AND AMMUNITION AT ST. LOUIS.

The exhibits of the different guns and ammunition manufacturers, both domestic and foreign, are considerably scattered in different buildings at St. Louis instead of being grouped together as at previous expositions. The Exposition management probably followed some definite scheme in distributing these exhibits in this manner, but it is hard to see that any material advantage has been gained. A small "ordnance" building would have allowed all these industries proper space and would have considerably enhanced the interest to the public. Otherwise, the exhibits are beautifully gotten up and should be carefully inspected by those interested in this class of goods.

It is interesting to note for one thing the renewed popularity being shown the use of the larger caliber rifles for big game shooting, as opposed to the small caliber with the "mushroom" type of bullet. The gun-lover will find many innovations to delight his heart, both in shot-guns and rifles. One new "automatic" rifle is shown which takes a special .22 caliber rim-fire cartridge fed from a tubular magazine in the stock. It contains surprisingly few parts and is a "take-down." It has a possible drawback in its unhandy mode of loading, but aside from this it is a very business-like little arm. Another .22 caliber rifle exhibited, is fitted with a box form of magazine which can be slipped into place in a second's time and is not open to the inherent disadvantages of a tubular magazine. This arm takes a regular .22 caliber cartridge. None of the larger pistol or revolver makers are exhibiting and one misses their handsome and instructive displays. Among the "automatic" arms is an automatic pistol made in Germany and an automatic revolver made in England. The pistol is made up in .30 caliber and the revolver in the English Service .455 Cordite cartridge.

The more striking features of the different exhibits are as follows:

Union Metallic Cartridge Company.—Everything in the cartridge line is shown here from a .22 short to large size cases for rapid-fire guns. This company invites attention to their new No. 33 primer for smokeless shot-gun ammunition. This primer appears to be of the same general pattern as their old No. 3, with the exception of a slightly increased diameter. It is claimed that the new primer will give higher ballistic properties than the No. 3 primer formerly in use. The same company is also showing a new .30 caliber cartridge for the new "Springfield Magazine" rifle, which it is hoped will shortly be in the hands of our regular troops to supersede the Krag-Jorgensen. This is the only cartridge company which is at present turning out this cartridge in any quantity. The complete cartridge is a great deal like the old ".30 Government" with the change of a larger shell to accommodate the increased powder charge, and the minor alteration of a slight increase in the diameter of the bullet. This cartridge is primed with the No. 8½ primer and the muzzle velocity of the bullet is said to be 2,300 feet per second. A full and complete line of factory-loaded shells is shown and altogether the exhibit is a handsome one.

Remington Arms Company.—This concern is exhibiting an extensive line of shot-guns (both hammerless and hammer), and military and sporting rifles. An innovation in Remington shot-guns is the fitting of a cross-holt, which feature will no doubt add to the strength and popularity of the gun. It seems only a question of a short time when all American shot-gun makers must add this important feature to their guns. The increased strain of smokeless powders practically demands it. The Remington Company are showing their new Scheutzen model rifles which are now fitted with means whereby the bullet can be seated from the muzzle. This gun can be furnished in a variety of popular calibers. We were shown a Remington-Lee sporting model, and for a powerful and simple magazine rifle it seems without a peer, and will apparently stand much harder usage than the ordinary sporting repeater. The Remington double-barrel Derringer is too well known to permit of more than passing notice. A considerable display is made of the Remington single-shot target pistol with hand-finished locks and special sights.

Winchester Repeating Arms Company.—This company's display is a very complete one and includes a case of handsome trophies won at different times with Winchester ammunition. A full and comprehensive line of shot-gun and metallic ammunition is displayed to great advantage. This company is showing an automatic .22 rifle which is perhaps one of the chief novelties among firearms at the Fair. The magazine holds ten cartridges and the entire action of the gun is performed by the force of recoil on the moving parts. This arms is hammerless and can be dismounted almost instantly. Some slight unhandiness in loading seems to be its only drawback. The magazine is of tubular type and has to be withdrawn to reload. Several new high-power Winchesters are exhibited, such as the .33, .35, and .405. The latter size is especially noticeable for its smashing and tearing power and is already a popular big-game gun.

Stevens Arms and Tool Company.—This company's exhibit consists of the figure of a girl in a very smart shooting suit equipped with a Stevens rifle. The exhibit is very novel and attracts much attention.

Savage Arms Company.—The Savage factory has a most interesting exhibit arranged in a unique manner. Several full-size American Indians stand about in life-like attitudes and threaten the beholder with Savage rifles. The variety of calibers supplied in the Savage rifle is remarkable, being furnished in .25-.35, .30-.30, .30-.30, .32-.40, .38-.55, to say nothing of two .22 caliber rifles. Both of these .22 caliber rifles are new, one being a single-shot bolt gun, and the other a repeating rifle with a box magazine. The latter arm is distinctly new, inasmuch as it is the only rifle of its caliber made with a detachable box form of magazine. This gun is deservedly popular and like other members of the Savage family, is hammerless. The action of the gun is the so-called "pump" or slide, and it appears to work very smoothly. In points of finish it leaves nothing to be desired, and it is the only arm used in the large shooting gallery inside the fair grounds. This rifle is in such demand that orders are booked far ahead for future delivery. A .22 caliber single-shot bolt rifle is another new product of this factory. The handle of the bolt is attached in the rear in a convenient place and every rifle is fitted with a small peep-sight. Closing the bolt cocks the arm, which is a new point in little guns of this class. The Savage company are large manufacturers of metallic ammunition and show samples of everything they make.

Peters Cartridge Company.—The Peters company are represented by models in miniature of all their factory buildings and grounds. Their new "Target" shell is also displayed, this shell being the newest addition to the Peters line of ammunition. The shell uses a battery cup and a No. 3 primer and is adapted for moderate charges of bulk smokeless powder. This concern is one of the few cartridge companies which manufacture its own powder and shot and a good idea of the large size of their plant can be formed from the models.

All the above exhibits are located in the Manufactures Building, but several firms have branch displays in the Forestry, Fish and Game Building.

Republic of Mexico.—Mexico has an instructive military exhibit in the Transportation Building where it presents an odd appearance among carriages, automobiles and locomotives. Her display of small-arms of types used at one time or another in the Mexican Army, is exceptionally interesting and starts from the day of the Harpers Ferry musket and so down to the modern high-power Remington and Mauser. One is shown, the Mondragon automatic rifle, the invention of Colonel Mondragon of the Mexican Service. This is a 5 mm. gun, although it is said 7 mm. rifles are now being manufactured. A few types of modern ordnance are shown, and among them a Mondragon B.L. mountain mortar. These guns are all fitted with the Mondragon eccentric breech-block which appears to be a strong and simple piece of mechanism.

Germany (Forestry, Fish and Game Building).—The Deutsche Waffen & Munitions Fabriken have a very complete exhibition of their large line of paper and metallic ammunition. This exhibit is well set up and the goods are so arranged as to admit of easy inspection. It is surprising to note the large business apparently being done by this concern in obsolete pin-fire shot-guns.

Walbinger, Meuschel & Company.—This factory also has a large exhibit in the Forestry, Fish and Game building which is well worth a careful inspection.

Luger pistols are also displayed in several styles and calibers in this section. This is one of the most perfect automatic pistols extant to-day, and some are now in the hands of our Government with a view to possible adoption. The Luger pistol carries nine cartridges in the magazine, while the carbine form has a capacity of eight. These weapons can be dismounted in four seconds and assembled in twelve.

England (Forestry, Fish and Game Building).—Here the list of British gun-makers is very complete and includes the following: Charles Lancaster, Cogswell & Harrison, J. Blanch & Sons, Holland & Holland, J. Purdey & Sons, J. Lang & Son, Webley & Scott Revolver & Arms Company, W. W. Greener, H. J. Hussey, Wilkinson Sword Company.

Each one of these firms has been allotted a large showcase and displays specimens of everything it manufactures; shot-guns, revolvers and rifles. Perhaps the handsomest examples of shot-guns included in the Exposition can be seen in these cases and every sportsman and lover of a gun should inspect them minutely. It is beyond the scope of this letter to do more than touch on the more striking features of interest. The Webley & Scott Company show different patterns of the Fosberry automatic revolver, which is actuated by the force of recoil. This revolver shoots the regular English service .455 Cordite cartridge and its makers claim it to be the only automatic revolver made which has sufficient smashing or stopping power. This company shows a large number of shot-guns of various styles and weights. The Wilkinson Sword Company have in their case several "Simplex" automatic pistols. This weapon fills the demand for an automatic pistol at a very reasonable price. It lists at \$10, and seems strong and simple, there being only six pieces and the breech mechanism. The magazine is detachable and the caliber is .315.

France (Forestry, Fish and Game Building).—The exhibitors here are Gevelot & Guippliat, cartridge makers, and L. Chobert, shot-guns and rifles. These two houses are making extensive displays which deserve careful attention. The exhibit of the former company is the most extensive of the foreign cartridge makers exhibiting at the fair. One looks in vain for such makers as Kynoch and Eley in the British section. They do not seem to be exhibiting.

Belgium (in the Belgian Building).—Several Belgian gun-makers have exhibited quite extensive stocks of guns and ammunition in this building. It is wonderful to learn the almost endless variety of guns that Belgian makers send all over the world. It is hard to realize in this day of hammerless shot-guns and automatic pistols that thousands of flint-lock weapons of Belgian make are sold every year. Many undoubtedly go to the Near East, while Africa and her teeming native population demand an almost constant supply. Several examples of expensively finished muzzle-loading guns with flintlocks are shown, but the majority of the muzzle-loaders are cheaply made and gaudily finished to attract the wily Kafir.

July 9, 1904.

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Justice Steele, of the Supreme Court of Colorado, has filed a dissenting opinion in the habeas corpus proceeding in which the action of Governor Peabody was sustained by a majority of the court. Justice Steele contends that only the legislature can suspend the writ of habeas corpus and that the judicial department has the right to inquire into the legality and propriety of the executive use of the military power of the State. He says in part: "If a strike, which is not a rebellion, must be so regarded because the Governor says it is, then any condition must be regarded as a rebellion, which the Governor declares to be such, and if any condition must be regarded as a rebellion because the Governor says so, then any county in the State may be declared to be in a state of rebellion, whether a rebellion exists or not, and every citizen subjected to arbitrary arrest and detention at the will and pleasure of the head of the executive department. We may then, with each succeeding change in the executive branch of the Government, have class arrayed against class, and interest against interest, and we shall depend for our liberty, not upon the Constitution, but upon the grace and favor of the Governor and his military subordinates." As against this view of the power of the executive, it is well settled by decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States that there can be no appeal from the decision of the President that an emergency has arisen which calls for the exercise of military authority and by analogy this would seem to be true of the chief executive of a State.

It was unofficially stated in Washington this week, that Lieuts. L. H. Everhart and F. H. Brown, U.S.N., have been selected for retirement.

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## IS A SECOND WEST POINT NEEDED?

With the recent increase in the numerical strength of the cadet corps at the United States Military Academy and the likelihood that a still further increase will be required in the future, the problem of maintaining in a larger body the high standards of instruction there established becomes a matter of growing concern to the authorities of the institution. Thus far those standards have been resolutely upheld, and, notwithstanding the increase in the number of cadets which has been made from time to time, there has been no impairment of the West Point system and method. But with the demand for increased thoroughness in military education and the moral certainty that the growth of our national interests will require a greater army and a larger number of trained officers, the question of providing for those needs is of sufficient importance to deserve the earnest attention of professional educators. The art of war is becoming more and more complex. In the preparation of war material, as well as in its use, there is a growing need of expert training. The various branches of the military service are more highly specialized than ever before. The Artillery, Ordnance and Engineers require an enlarging degree of technical and scientific knowledge. A course of training entirely sufficient for cadets who are to serve in the Cavalry might be wholly inadequate for those who are to serve in the Artillery. In view of these conditions, and assuming that the number of cadets under instruction is bound to increase, it is asked whether the West Point system, as it has been operated hitherto, is equally applicable to large numbers at a single institution.

A definite and exceedingly important reply to this question is given by Col. Samuel E. Tillman, U.S.A., Professor at the Military Academy, in an article published in the Journal of the Military Service Institution. Colonel Tillman unhesitatingly declares that the system now in vogue at West Point could not be applied to a greatly increased corps of cadets without losing something of its efficiency and thoroughness. "A largely increased corps of cadets," says Colonel Tillman, "of necessity requires a wider distribution of its members, with locations more distant from the foci of instruction and centers of administration and supervision generally. It requires time and effort to overcome these, which means wasted energy, with less efficiency on the part of cadets in the proper directions, and smaller expectations on the part of their superiors, both of which mean a lower standard. With wider distribution of buildings for occupation and for instruction purposes, there is likely to result an effort to overcome these disadvantages, by the usual method of class grouping, so as to have each class near its main center of work, but this would diminish the undoubted benefits of the company grouping for barrack administration, interior police and discipline. Moreover, the regard for rules and regulations of all sorts is less, the greater the numbers involved, even with equal supervision; with less supervision this lack of consideration would be still more marked. With the general admission that the academic work is the material framework of West Point's success, it is equally a fact that it is the military display, the ceremony, the parade and the music, etc., that impress the general public; to understand the academic features requires mental effort and consideration; to enjoy and admire the latter requires neither, consequently there would always be present in a large academy a greater tendency to diminish its functions as a school and increase those of a military post. With no lowering of the standard of requirement, the actual number found deficient would, of course, be greater the greater the number of cadets. The greater the number of deficient, the greater is the influence brought to bear to prevent discharge; each time that this influence is successful the standard is lowered and the power and influence of the Academic Board weakened. These important attributes of the board are in no way strengthened by an increase in

the number of cadets, but the influences which tend to break them down would be largely increased."

Colonel Tillman points out that with large classes there is naturally a wider range of aptitude, and that herein lies one of the most difficult problems of large numbers, a problem which is especially perplexing in those departments where practical or laboratory instruction is part of the course. He also remarks that the topography of West Point is such that with an increased cadet corps it would be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to give the desired instruction in minor tactics, the service of security and information and target practice. He concludes, therefore, that the conditions existing at the Academy and in the Army, as well as the interest of the cadets who will enter the more scientific or the more purely military branches of the Service, point to the desirability of a separation of courses, his belief being that such a separation, when large numbers are involved, would produce better results through separate schools, distinct in location as well as distinct in most of their requirements. "Believing that West Point is without an equal among intermediate schools," says Colonel Tillman, "I am of the opinion that the various factors of its success can be better conserved and more wisely modified in a small than in a large school and, consequently, in the event of a considerable increase in the number of cadets that it would be better to have two schools; it is also believed, that with large numbers, distinct courses of study are of equal importance with separate schools. Under such conditions it is thought that the academic courses can be made of greater practical benefit to the different classes of students and at the same time that the essential elements of West Point training are more likely to be retained and properly developed. With smaller schools, and with the example and tradition of West Point to guide their direction, it is confidently concluded that all the good results of the past, still deemed desirable, are more likely to be continued and multiplied. Greater special fitness for junior commissioned service would result from two schools and equal or better basis of preparation for any future higher command that might involve mixed arms. It can with all fairness be claimed that whatever would be lost in breadth of preparation would surely be made up in depth. Two schools, each of smaller numbers—one for engineers, artillery and ordnance and one for the Infantry and Cavalry—can best conserve the traditions and disciplinary features, mental, moral and military, of West Point, and yet give better preparation for the requirements of the respective branches. These cadet-schools should always be training, developing and character-forming schools, as they control the students at the best formative periods for this purpose. The advantages of separate schools in other respects far outweigh their disadvantages. The final conclusion is, that it would be wise to anticipate the necessities that will surely come, and steps should be taken to provide a second West Point at the next considerable increase in the number of United States cadets. It is assumed that one school should and would always remain at West Point."

Colonel Tillman's views on this important question will attract widespread attention. In fact they have already enlisted the serious interest of many accomplished officers of the Army whose opinions concerning the subject are published in connection with Colonel Tillman's article. Lieutenant General Schofield says: "I concur quite generally in the views expressed by Professor Tillman. The topographical limitations of West Point make it practically impossible to carry on the necessary practical instruction there, especially the Cavalry and Light Artillery, if any considerable increase is made to the present strength of the corps of cadets. Hence, it is apparent that at no distant future time an additional school must be established auxiliary to the military academy at West Point. My own view has long been that such auxiliary should be in the nature of a preparatory school, where, after a comparatively short period, not to exceed two years, cadets might be selected according to their qualifications, and sent to West Point, where the higher courses of engineering, ordnance and artillery will be taught, while the remainder who pass the requisite examinations could be sent directly to the Infantry and Cavalry schools. I agree perfectly with Professor Tillman that any further increase in the Corps of Cadets at West Point is not to be desired." General Crozier remarks that "there is little trouble to admit that those of the Academy's best methods, to which its excellence must be mainly attributed, could not be advantageously spread over a much larger number of cadets than that which now forms its ordinary complement." General Hasbrouck agrees with Professor Tillman and adds: "I think he is right in claiming that the West Point methods which have produced such admirable results in the past, cannot be successfully applied to a large number of cadets. If West Point is alone retained, the Academy will be conducted, as heretofore, principally for the benefit of the scientific corps, or its methods and courses will be modified so as to turn out better officers for the line." General Story writes: "Unless there should be a substantial increase in the number of officers of the Army, there will be no necessity for a second West Point prior to 1921. After that date there will be a necessity for an enlarged West Point, or a second West Point. If it become necessary to educate more cadets for officers than can be furnished by the present Military Academy, it is my judgment that the best results could be obtained by sending all cadets to West Point for two years. At the end of this school period the relative standing of the individual

members of a class is fairly determined. At this time I would divide the class, retaining at West Point the cadets of highest standing and sufficient in number for the probable needs of the Engineers and of the Artillery. All the others should go to some new school to be established, and have a two years' course of instruction specially adapted for the needs of Cavalry or Infantry officers." Col. Edgar W. Bass, U.S.A., retired, late Professor at the Academy, says: "I think that Professor Tillman's plan, to separate the two classes of military students, is the best remedy for the difficulty, which is rapidly increasing. Otherwise, I believe that West Point will soon become a mere preparatory school for special service institutions."

The subject presented by Colonel Tillman is so important in its relation to the whole project of military education that it deserves the most serious discussion. The same or a somewhat similar proposal looking to the establishment of a second military academy has heretofore been suggested now and then but without results. Changing conditions, however, now seem to give it increased importance, the best evidence of which appears in the views of Army officers quoted above. The change proposed is a radical one, involving an abrupt departure from tradition and practice, and one which should not and will not be made until it has been carefully considered in all its bearings by those best qualified to determine its merits. In the meantime what is needed is a calm, thoroughly dispassionate discussion of the whole question by officers of the Service which it so vitally concerns.

#### OUR ARMY STAFF SYSTEM.

It will be well to wait until we hear from "the outlying provinces" before settling the question of detail for staff duty in the Army, now under discussion at Washington. The chiefs of departments are reported to be unanimous in their objection to the law of detail as it stands. The bluff Commissary General, for example, will have none of it and it does not find favor with the Quartermaster General. General Crozier, who is tied hand and foot by it, does not wish to do away with it altogether, but advocates a modification which will encourage young officers to enter the lower ranks of the Ordnance Corps, which they are not now disposed to do.

But War Department public opinion does not represent the Army as a whole, and the staff system which was adopted after so many years of discussion should not be condemned off-hand because it does not at once accomplish all that was expected of it by its enthusiastic advocates. It should not be forgotten that one of the purposes had in view in adopting it was to give young officers of the line opportunity for training in staff duty such as Grant, Hancock and others who might be named, found so useful in the exercise of their functions as commanders of troops in time of war. The travels of the Lieutenant General on his present tour of inspection should give him an opportunity to ascertain what the Army really thinks about the matter and we hope that he will improve the occasion to his own enlightenment.

It would be well if General Chaffee could, when in Washington settling Army questions, sit with one ear to a telephone connecting him with the several Army posts, while he listens with the other ear to what is said to him by those in his immediate presence at the War Department. This might produce a medley of discordant sounds that would give our esteemed Lieutenant General Commanding a headache, but out of them he might get a composite idea of what the Army as a whole wants. It may be found necessary to modify in some respects the present system of detail, but such modification should be made with an intelligent and sympathetic appreciation of what was said and discovered during the thorough discussion which preceded the adoption of the present system. What was declared to be, and was intended to be, reformatory legislation should be considered as whole and not by piecemeal. This legislation includes not only staff detail, but the organization of the General Staff and the reorganization of the Adjutant General's Office under the Military Secretary. These several modifications in the existing order have thrown our Army administration somewhat out of gear. We should give it time to readjust itself before approving or condemning what is new. Old officers are naturally distrustful of methods they have not been accustomed to, but that does not necessarily condemn them. "Prove all things; hold fast to that which is good" should be the motto.

How schools and colleges to which Army officers are detailed as instructors in military science can help young men ambitious for commissions in the Regular service is illustrated by the fact that Major William A. Thompson, U.S.A., retired, military instructor at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., has recommended four members of this year's graduating class at that institution for appointment as second lieutenants in the Army. Major Thompson's zeal as an instructor is so highly appreciated and his recommendations are so attentively considered at the War Department that the young men who have won his endorsement will stand an excellent chance of appointment. Students who receive military instruction at institutions where Army officers are engaged as teachers are legitimately entitled to consideration next after provision has been made for graduates of the United States Military Academy and for enlisted men of the Army who have qualified for commissions, and a resolute adherence to that rule is bound to stimulate interest in the military course at every school and

college where it is taught by professional instructors. Another of Major Thompson's recommendations which is of special value is addressed to the Adjutant General of Maryland naming graduates of St. John's College who are residents of the State as deserving of commissions in the National Guard. If the policy of assigning Army officers as military instructors at institutions of learning is to realize fully the purpose for which it was designed and to become a really useful auxiliary to our general system of military education, it must necessarily be along the lines which Major Thompson has indicated. There is reason to fear that the policy of assigning Army officers as military instructors at civilian schools and colleges is not sufficiently appreciated by those for whose benefit it is intended. At some institutions the subject of military education receives earnest attention, and the efforts of the officers detailed as instructors are heartily supported, but there are others at which only a languid interest is shown and where the military course is regarded either with indifference or positive disfavor. The trouble at those establishments is that neither their authorities nor the neighboring public realize the value of the military course to the whole project of civilian education. They overlook the fact that the general effect of military instruction is to make young students manly, obedient, respectful and self-reliant, to teach them to be methodical and correct in their habits and thus broaden their capacity for learning. But in addition to the indifference with which the military course is regarded in some quarters—an indifference manifestly due to insufficient consideration—there is in many neighborhoods a sentimental opposition which is based upon the absurd notion that when you teach a young man soldierly habits you fill him with blood-thirst and transform him into a man-killer. This notion is quite as grotesque as the theory that when you make an efficient policeman of a citizen his tendency is to become a rioter and law-breaker. The notion prevails, however, and the way to deal with it is not to ignore it, but to meet it frankly with precept and example in order that all may be brought to understand that military education, properly imparted by professional instructors, is a vital and beneficent force for the promotion of peace, learning, liberty and all the highest interests of Christianity and civilization. We believe that the value of such instruction is receiving an increasing measure of appreciation both from educators and the people at large, but we also believe that its importance is still seriously underestimated and that further effort and wider experience are required to demonstrate its merits as a factor in our educational system.

In view of the practical efforts which have been instituted for the improvement of naval ordnance in the United States, it is interesting to observe that the British Admiralty is severely criticized in various quarters for its non-progressive policy in the same branch of naval equipment. The fact that the British Navy held on to muzzle-loading guns long after they had been discarded by other navies is only one count in the bill of complaint. There are others which London Engineering describes as "not at all surprising, however much they are to be regretted." The specific complaint of Engineering is concerning the length in calibers of the heavy guns which it thinks should be 45 calibers. Thereon it says: "There are rumors of a new 45-caliber gun. In addition to the greater length, enormously increasing the striking energy and flattening the trajectory, whereby the danger zone is lengthened, there is the further advantage that the long gun carries the blast clear of the ship's side when firing the forward guns abaft the beam, or the aft guns before the beam. The new type of capped projectile is from 25 per cent. to 33 per cent. more powerful, so far as direct impact is concerned, than when the old type of uncapped shot is used."

To the contention that the success of Japan in her war with Russia would be a danger to Western civilization and that it would confront the world with a "yellow peril," the Japanese Government has made an indirect reply which is extremely suggestive. It consists of an order from the General Staff authorizing the Young Men's Christian Association to send missionaries and relief squads into the field with the Japanese Army and provides that they may even go to the front. The Association has permission to establish headquarters at camps in Japan and Korea which shall serve as bases for religious, social and medical work, and that the representatives shall have a footing very similar to that of the Red Cross Society. In view of the fact that there is virtually no freedom of religious movement in Russia, this arrangement on the part of Japan affords an example of tolerance and open-mindedness which Christian nations will regard probably with surprise, but certainly with approval.

One question which William H. Moody, Secretary of the Navy, declined to decide, will now come before William H. Moody, Attorney General, for settlement. That is as to whether officers of the Marine Corps on the retired list who served with credit throughout the Civil War are entitled to the benefit of advanced rank and pay under the provisions of the Veteran Retirement section of the Army Appropriation act of April 23, 1904. Two retired Marine Corps officers have made formal application under the provisions of the act above named and briefs have been submitted to the Navy Department by their attorneys.

## INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS.

By Charles H. Muir, Captain, General Staff, in the Journal of the U.S. Infantry Association.

In the new Infantry Drill Regulations, the first innovation is that in arrangement, by which extended order is now divided up and appears in the different schools of the soldier, squad, company, and battalion, placing in each as far as practicable the subject-matter belonging to that school, and which should be taught at that period of the recruit's instruction.

The amount of space devoted to extended order has been lessened by the use of "Remarks on Troops in Battle," in which there is a résumé of some of the more important principles to be followed by all commanders, no matter whether of a company, battalion, regiment, or higher unit. This avoids the repetition that necessarily follows in treating the subject in each school.

The number of setting-up exercises has been reduced to six, one of which is a lung exercise.

In the facings it is to be noted that the about and right face are executed on the right heel; that the left face is executed on the left heel.

An important change appears in marking time; "bring up the foot in rear, and continue the cadence by alternately raising and planting each foot on line with the other. The feet are raised about four inches from the ground and planted with the same energy as when advancing." This avoids the constant gain and loss of ground by pivots that took place under the old method of advancing and drawing back the foot, and should result in the formation of straighter lines from column than was formerly the case. Raising the foot about four inches gives a decided cadence that is favorable to uniformity. The method also renders it easier for the pivot to turn to the right or left, keep step in cadence, and step off with the other men at the conclusion of the turn on fixed pivot.

In the Manual of Arms there are several minor changes brought about by the adoption of the new rifle. Among the more important items to be noted are: The piece is habitually used as a magazine rifle; the cut off is kept turned "off," except when actually using cartridges; and the piece is habitually carried locked.

The position of left shoulder is included in the parade portion of the Manual of Arms, thus increasing the number of movements that can be used at parades.

"If at the order the piece is brought to the right shoulder at the command march, the three motions corresponding with the first three steps."

This gives a much cleaner execution of the right shoulder, avoids the extra commands frequently used to obtain a clean movement by bringing pieces to the right shoulder prior to each movement from a halt, and also avoids the unauthorized accenting of some syllable of the preparatory command frequently resorted to under the old method.

"Short movements such as side step, back step, etc., may be executed at the trail by prefacing the preparatory command with the words at trail; as, 1. At trail, right step, 2. March.

"When the facings, alignments, open and close ranks, taking intervals or distances, and assembling, are executed from the order, raise the piece to the trail while in motion and resume the order on halting."

Coming to changes in formation, it is to be noted that the front, including the interval, occupied by a man is taken at twenty-six inches, and the rear rank is forty inches from the front rank in both line and column. This constant distance, which should be thoroughly drilled into the men, avoids the unnecessary strain that was formerly thrown upon the rear rank in endeavoring to march at facing distance. It also takes from the rear-rank man the idea that the only thing required of him is to follow his front-rank man, thus requiring him to think more for himself, to pay stricter attention to the drill, and consequently to progress more rapidly.

This constant distance between ranks compelled a change in the method by which the squads turn in forming column of squads from line or the reverse. (It is to be noted in passing that the term "four" is discarded, and that the term "squad" is used in both close and extended order). One solution was for the rear rank to close facing distance at the preparatory command, then for the squad to wheel as in the old Drill Regulations; the rear rank gaining its distance when the wheel was completed by shortening the step or by falling back to forty inches in halting. This method worked satisfactorily where the march was continued, but in forming line and halting it proved very unsatisfactory. Each rear-rank man had to judge his distance of forty inches with no guiding points; the rear rank thus presented a very ragged appearance which could only be corrected by dressing each time after forming line. The method adopted avoids this evil.

There are but two turns (that on fixed pivot and that on moving pivot), the old wheel being discarded.

The turn on fixed pivot at first trial seems awkward, but this apparent awkwardness quickly disappears and the advantages become apparent. The description of the movement applying to the front rank needs no comment; that applying to the rear rank: "The rear rank does not turn as a rank; the men conform to the movement of the front rank, place themselves covering their file leaders at a distance of forty inches and mark time," is easily understood by a reference to the plate accompanying the paragraph. Thus, in case the command is squad right, it is seen that Nos. 3 and 4 move straight to the front, No. 3 facing to the right in marching when in rear of his file leader, and No. 4 placing himself abreast of No. 3 and covering his own file leader; in the meantime Nos. 2 and 1 have resumed the left shoulder and by obliquing to the left have followed No. 3 at facing distance; they face to the new front covering their file leaders. All continue to mark time on reaching their new position until the command 3. Squad, 4. Halt, or 3. Full step, 4. March, which is given as soon as the last man has arrived in his new position.

The reason for the rear rank moving as described appears in forming line from column of squads. Nos. 3 (Nos. 2, if the movement is to be executed to the left), are on the line to be occupied by the rear rank after the movement is completed. They are covering in file and if they move straight to the front until covering their file leaders, and then turn strictly in place it is plain they are on the straight line they are to occupy; the other men of the rear rank place themselves on this line; the pivots of the front rank, turning strictly in place, establish a similar straight line for the front rank; the formation is accurately made and there is no necessity for dressing the line.

This description of the turn on fixed pivot involves a general principle that all turns are followed by the commands for the halt or by 1. Full step, 2. March; and that these commands are given during mark time or half step (old short step), according as the turn is on

fixed or moving pivot, of those who have completed the movement.

In the turn on moving pivot, which is used only in changes of direction, the turn on fixed pivot being used in all changes from line into column and the reverse, it is only necessary to remember that the rear rank turns on the same ground, and in the same manner as the front rank.

The principal changes in the firings are the shortening of commands by omitting the designation of objective, when once given, until a change of objective is desired, and the placing of the preparatory word "squad" or "company" immediately before the command "fire."

In the School of the Company the captain is posted three paces in front of the center of his company in both closed and open ranks.

The habitual formation of the company is by squad. This should result in an extension of the idea of permanency and unity of squad, and in a development of the responsibility of the squad leader.

"At the formation of the company, the platoons, sections and squads are numbered consecutively from right to left; these designations are permanent and do not change when, by any movement, the right becomes the left of the line, or the head becomes the rear of the column."

"The designation Corporal —'s squad may also be used."

In the School of the Company, extended order, the changes are more marked.

"The company in battalion is regularly extended in one echelon; the company acting alone, in three."

In other words, there is no subdivision of the company into firing line, support, and reserve, except when the company is acting alone. It is regularly placed as a unit in either the firing line, support, or reserve; this materially simplifies the formation for attack by a battalion, and allows the captain to exercise a direct supervision over his entire company. The use of lines of fire of platoons and sections is discarded; the company goes from close order into line of squads and then as skirmishers, or else directly into line of skirmishers.

"In extended order the post of the captain, when at a halt, is in rear of the center of the company and at such distance as best enables him to supervise and control; advancing, his post is six paces in front of the corporal of the center squad. \* \* \*

"The post of a lieutenant, when at a halt, is in rear of the center of his platoon, three paces from the line of sergeants; advancing, it is in front of the center of his platoon on line with the captain. \* \* \*

"To meet the varying conditions of fire action officers vary freely from their prescribed posts in rear of the line at a halt; they may find it advisable to remain on the line at the points where they have halted or to go to and remain with different portions of the line during the halt."

This allows commands to be replaced by signals, and places the captain and his lieutenants where their signals can be seen. The gait can readily be controlled, since the line follows, and of necessity takes the gait of the officers. Exposed ground can be crossed at a run; sheltered ground at a decreased gait, thus avoiding exhaustion of the men. Slight changes of direction can readily be effected, since the captain makes the desired change in person, and the line, dressing on the center, quickly conforms to the change.

To take up the advance, the captain, first blowing his whistle if firing is going on, moves forward to his post in front of the line; the lieutenants seeing the captain move forward, even though they have failed to hear the whistle, know that the advance is to be taken up; they therefore blow their whistles and move forward at the same time. There are then three points in the front occupied by the company where the signal to cease firing has been heard; this knowledge quickly extends to the remaining portions of the line, and, with the aid given by the sergeants, the firing should promptly cease. The three officers in front give the signal for the advance. The very fact of their being in front is a signal that is understood by all who have been drilled in this method.

The captain, having reached a position favorable for effective fire, gives the signal to halt, the lieutenants, moving slightly forward or backward to obtain favorable ground for effective fire, also give the signal to halt; the men halt on the line of the officers, lie down and await the commands for firing.

The increase of danger to officers from being in advance is more than counterbalanced by the decrease in time they pass in standing up, thus presenting a large target to the enemy, in preparing for and executing the advance by a less expeditious method.

This method follows very closely the present custom in European armies.

"The company acting alone is in three echelons; firing line, support, and reserve. \* \* \*

"The captain, accompanied by the first sergeant and musicians, takes post at such central point as best enables him to supervise and control the action of the entire company."

It is observed that the company drills then under two distinct presumptions: 1st, that the company, although alone, is presumed to be in battalion; 2d, that the company drills as though actually alone. Or, as expressed in the third paragraph of Extended Order, School of the Company, "The following rules and exercises, to be applied usually by the company drilling alone, presume the company to be an integral part of a battalion, thus allowing the company to drill in such formations as will ordinarily fall to its lot in battle."

A normal attack is prescribed, the object of which is to perfect the company in the mechanism of the drill and thus prepare it to take up instruction on varied ground.

In the school of the battalion the major's staff, except the adjutant, is habitually posted three paces in rear of the major. At ceremonies, after performing the duties laid down for him, the adjutant joins the staff. This is believed to be an improvement on the former method where he marched on the flank in passing in review.

When but one staff officer is present he is posted in rear and one pace to the right of his chief.

The number of movements in the school of the battalion has been materially reduced by omitting nearly all platoon movements and the street column.

When in column of companies, at full distance and in mass, line is formed to the front as follows: The leading company stands fast, or is halted, and is dressed on the guides posted against it; the other companies march in column of squads to the right or left until opposite their places on the line when they are marched in line to the left or right, halted at one pace from the guides and dressed to the point of rest.

Front into line from column of squads is executed in almost the same manner. All the companies execute column right or left. As soon as it is straightened out the first company forms line to the left or right and is dressed against the guides. The other companies con-

tinue exactly as when executing the movement from column of companies.

The increase of distance, from moving on rectangular lines over the diagonal, is taken up by posting the guides against instead of company distance to the front of the leading company; a decided uniformity of movement is gained, and the ragged movement that formerly attended the rear squad through not having completed its change of direction, when line was formed preparatory to the halt, is avoided.

In the evolutions of the regiment, the non-commissioned staff forms on the right of the non-commissioned staff of the first battalion.

The line of platoon columns is omitted, as are all of the old complex movements on an interior battalion.

There are but few changes in ceremonies. The lieutenant colonel, in marching in review, rides on the right of the staff so as to avoid having horsemen on the flank of the column. Bringing pieces to port arms, when passing in review, is discarded. Companies are brought to eyes right, six paces before, and to front, six paces

at rear, passing the reviewing officer.

At parades, officers do not return saber before marching to the front and center, but keep the saber drawn until the conclusion of the ceremony; or in case they do not rejoin their companies, until they join the staff of the parade commander prior to the march in review of the companies under the first sergeants.

## INTERNATIONAL MILITARY COMPETITION.

We are indebted to Major William D. Beach, General Staff, U.S.A., Chief of the Military Information Division, for a copy of a circular announcing an International Military Competition under the patronage of H. M. King Alfonso XIII. of Spain, and H.R.H. Prince Charles. The subjects to be considered, as stated in the circular, are:

1st.—Essential conditions of a good infantry and its efficacious application in battle, in these days. Methods for instruction and the most rapid and complete plan of preparation for war.

2d.—The use of cavalry in modern armies. Is it better to arm them with grape-shot muskets or mitrailleurs? Their special service and technical character.

3d.—The mission of the artillery in the armies of the present day. What part should it take in the preparation of the combat and at the moment of the battle? The unities that should form it. Observations which the supply of rapid-firing ammunition for the artillery suggest.

4th.—Study on the organization most suitable for isolated forts.

5th.—The provisioning of modern armies in time of war. Military administration in time of peace. The ends it must have in view to serve the interests of a perfect organization.

6th.—Services of the military medical.

7th.—Department in peace and in war.

8th.—The mission of the Red Cross Society. Reforms which its organization requires. Prerogatives and rights that should be conceded to the members of this society, so forming a corps in every State, of a semi-political military character.

9th.—General ideas on strategy and its application to the action of armies. Concrete problems.

10th.—Movable elements for coast defense. Kinds of vessels that should be preferred for the said purpose; their radius of action and armament.

11th.—Connection between geography and history from a military point of view. Isothermal lines determining the emigration of nations and the route followed by civilization.

Additional subjects.—First: A study of Don Quixote; 2, life of Cervantes. Note. The board of judges will be formed by distinguished members of the army and navy, of the Royal academies and of the Royal Geographical Society.

The essays must be in type-writing on one side of the paper only and there must not be less than one hundred pages. They may be written in Spanish, Portuguese, French or Italian and received from Spain and Portugal by Sept. 30, 1904; for the rest of Europe by Oct. 31, and from America by Dec. 31, 1904. They must bear a motto and this motto must also be enclosed in a separate envelope with the name of the author. The result will be announced early in 1905. The right to publish the prize essays for two years is reserved, the author to receive one hundred copies and to have control of his work after two years. Essays not receiving prizes may be reclaimed within three months. Communications should be addressed to the Presidente de la Junta Organizadora, Ilmo. Sr. D. Francisco y Diaz, Captain de Caballeria, Ministerio de la Guerra, Madrid, Spain.

## WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

Conditions in the Far East remain practically unchanged since our report of last week. The torrential rains continue to interfere with operations on land and the storms at sea must seriously embarrass the Japanese in obtaining supplies. The Vladivostok Squadron has again eluded the vigilance of the Japanese admiral. The purpose of the bombardment of Gensan was to draw the Japanese away from Tsu Shima and Okisima Islands and thus enable the Russians to slip through the Korea strait south of Korea and take the Port Arthur squadron in the rear. The Japanese divined this purpose and remained on guard sighting the Vladivostok Squadron at 6:45 o'clock p.m. on Friday, July 1, between Tsu Shima and Okisima Islands (see ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL map, sections H-6 and K-5). It was a beautiful night and the Japanese had set a trap for the Russians but they escaped it. Admiral Togo sent a squadron to the Gulf of Korea and had a strong flotilla of torpedo-boats in waiting off Tsu Island. The Russians discovered their enemy in season to make a rapid retreat to the north. As their vessels were in good condition, and the Japanese vessels were partially crippled by long service at sea, hulls and boilers having greatly deteriorated, the nimble Russians got away. There was an interchange of heavy fire, however, before the parting and the Russians claim to have sunk two of the enemy's torpedo-boats and that the Japanese fired by mistake into their own retreating torpedo-boats.

Four hundred shells were fired into Gensan in the assault on that place doing but little injury, however. The Russian Admiral Skrydloff reports a second attack there in which he burned a tug and schooner and destroyed other boats without suffering loss himself. Admiral Togo reports the loss of the cruiser Kaimon, sunk by a Russian mine, outside of Taliens-Wan in a dense fog.

The activity of the Vladivostok Squadron is a serious disturbance to Japanese plans. To its appearance is ascribed the fact that Field Marshal Oyama, Command-

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er-in-Chief of the Japanese field forces, accompanied by Generals Kodama and Fukushima and a numerous staff, departed for the front July 6. Admiral Togo made a desperate attempt to sink the ships at anchor in Port Arthur harbor by sending in four destroyers, but two of these were sunk by the shore batteries and a third crippled. It was an act of reckless daring, such as the Japanese are showing themselves capable of. The Russian destroyer, Lieutenant Burnoff, has returned to Port Arthur.

The story of military operations is simply a record of minor engagements between outposts and detached divisions of troops too much hampered by weather conditions to have any freedom of movement. As to details the accounts are too conflicting to be reconciled. The siege of Port Arthur continues to be pressed, but there is nothing known thus far on which to predicate the result.

## VON MOLTKE AND THE JAPS.

The anecdote which presents Von Moltke as starting the Franco-Prussian War with telegram No. 13 from Pigeonhole No. 6 will be supported in a certain line of argument as to the function of general staff work by an emphatic pointing with pride to the exploits of the Japanese, and a new lease of life is promised for a hoary-headed old error, namely, that machine-made plans of campaign constitute military efficiency.

Upon the premise that the careful arrangement in advance of the initial steps of the great European war referred to was of incalculable advantage in determining the issue in the German direction, the conclusion has been reached, not universally, perhaps, but to a sufficient degree to color much general staff work, that if one can only build plans to cover every contingency of war, the result must infallibly be a similar success.

The Von Moltke anecdote has been regarded as unanswerable, and he will indeed be of magnificent temerity who scoffs at the feverish preparation of every and all sorts of war plans now that the Japanese argument has been made available, but it is worth while making one suggestion, even if it go unheeded in the press of inditing telegrams to be used in event of war with the Shah of Persia, namely, that in both of these examples there was a contiguous enemy with whom war was for years obviously inevitable, and that the state of war, so far from beginning with the rupture of diplomatic relations, did in fact exist for both Germany and Japan during all that time of planning and provision.

A people conscious of a purpose to attain a certain end by force of arms will know how to plan and prepare its campaign. There are, however, few peoples with this intense definite national grievance; the side of the defense, which includes most nations, cannot in the quick changes of world politics decide fixedly from which side attack will come, or upon which, in the higher tactics of defense, attack must be made.

In themselves, as a means of exercise and for the purpose of arranging information, plans directed in all directions are not vicious. It is only when they come to be a point of reliance, when they are counted in the total of military assets, when the painful preparation of the military provision for instant service in any direction is allowed to relax because plans have been provided which in some magical way are to help out other shortcomings, that such plans are vicious, abominable and utterly to be abhorred.

For example: The empire of Puffendahl has one hereditary enemy and one commercial enemy. Its general staff has complete plans covering war contingencies with every nation on the face of the earth, including most voluminous and detailed plans for the confusion of the two enemies above referred to. In the midst of the hurry of preparing a plan of campaign against the South American republic of Nevaipay, there is a sudden flurry of wrath and the hereditary enemy declares war. "Good," says General Startemoff, in the Von Moltke fashion, "Send the telegrams in File No. 4,000,202, and call me at 9:30 to-morrow morning."

Telegram Series A, No. 1, directs the commanding officer at Sutzelberg to move with his entire force to the frontier. Sutzelberg was a thriving cavalry post at some time, but a city grew up to its limits, wanted the land, and the retired sergeant who is caretaker of the old post buildings feels his inadequacy as the vanguard of an invading army. That beautiful, complete war plan of 1900 is faded and seedy in 1904; it has been a tower of moral strength for four years; to patch it would have been to rebuild it, and General Startemoff, aroused at 3 a.m. may well say "Gott in Himmel!" to a demand for a new-laid war plan to take the place of his too-long incubated prize product.

How true this figment of the imagination is to the fact with reference to the bulk of the contents of war plan pigeon-holes those who have them in charge will know, but it is inevitable that the commodity under discussion must be most perishable, that the conditions of to-day are not the conditions of yesterday, and that any proposition that is subject to the daily modifications of circumstance is a safe guide only for its immediate STRATEGIST.

## NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The U.S.S. gunboat Woodruff, the first warship constructed by the American Government in the Philippines, was launched at Manila June 29, and was christened by Mrs. Clem, wife of Col. John L. Clem, U.S.A., Chief Quartermaster of the Philippines Division. The Woodruff is named after Lieut. Harry A. Woodruff, 17th Inf., who was ambushed and killed by Moros at Lake Liguisan, Island of Mindanao, on May 8. The Woodruff will be used on the rivers of Mindanao.

The Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department having failed to receive any bid in the United States above the minimum of \$1,000,000 which it had fixed for the sale of the Government cold storage and ice plant at Manila, is now planning for a private sale of the property if possible. The Government received \$133,000 income from the plant last year.

The Philippine Internal Revenue law prepared by Governor Wright has been passed by the commission after an extensive public discussion. It estimates the revenues at \$5,000,000 gold, one-quarter of which will revert to the provinces and municipalities and three-quarters to the Insular Government. The articles taxed include alcoholic productions, beer, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, matches and some licenses and occupations. The law repeals many taxes imposed on the poor people under the existing Spanish law. It is believed that the new law will ultimately furnish the basis for substantial and complete support of the Government.

Mr. William E. Curtis, the American journalist whose letters from Manila to the Washington Evening Star have given his readers so much light upon actual condi-

tions in the Philippines, devotes one of his communications to a plain statement of facts concerning a system which has brought a vast amount of needless hardship upon Army and Navy officers assigned to duty in the islands. The system in question is that provision of the Philippine tariff law which requires members of the military services to pay full duty on necessary articles which they bring or have sent them in the islands, a provision which Mr. Curtis characterizes as preposterous, unjust and exasperating. He describes its operation by relating the following incidents. A woman living in Detroit sent a shirt-waist to her daughter, the wife of an officer stationed in Manila, and it was confiscated because the consignee declined to pay the customs dues charged against it which she considered excessive. When Gen. Joseph P. Sanger, U.S.A., was recently promoted from colonel to brigadier general, having no epaulettes suitable to his new rank, he sent home for a pair, but was compelled to pay duty on them, in spite of the fact that as director of the Philippine census he was there strictly as a representative of the United States Government. When Col. Henry O. S. Heilstand, U.S.A., went to Manila as adjutant general of the Department of the Philippines he took with him a handsome sword presented to him by friends here in the United States, and had to pay duty on it. Major William R. Abercrombie, 30th U.S. Infantry, took two swords with him to Manila, and the customs officials, declaring that he was entitled to only one, seized both and asked the military authorities to designate the one he was entitled to wear according to Army regulations. Full duty was levied on the other sword which Major Abercrombie had worn as a junior officer, and which he had retained merely because of a sentimental attachment. When Gen. Leonard Wood arrived in Manila a shot-gun was found in the baggage belonging to his party. It was confiscated, but after a vast amount of trouble was finally recovered by its owner, Capt. George T. Langhorne, U.S.A., aide to General Wood. Lieut. Col. John L. Chamberlain, I.G. Dept., U.S.A., went from Manila to Hong Kong in charge of an Army transport and took with him numerous small shopping commissions from the wives of officers including one from the major general commanding the department. He executed these commissions in Hong Kong which were principally for articles not obtainable in Manila. On his return the goods were seized. Colonel Chamberlain was arrested and convicted of smuggling and sentenced to pay a fine of \$500. He paid the fine although he had no pecuniary interest whatever in the transactions. Another officer, a general, being unable to obtain shoes in Manila to fit him, sent home for a pair. They were forwarded by mail and the postal authorities sent them to the customs officials who addressed a letter to the consignee intimating that he was in a conspiracy with a certain shoemaker in the United States to defraud the Philippine Government. The officer got his shoes by paying \$3.65 duties. These instances, taken at random, clearly indicate the injustice to which the Philippine tariff act subjects officers and their families. Mr. Curtis does not condemn the customs officials. They are technically in the right. What he does condemn is the law itself, and on this point he says with righteous indignation: "I think everybody will agree that it is a mighty mean government which compels its officers and soldiers to pay duty upon ordinary wearing apparel and the necessities of life which they bring from their own homes and not from a foreign country for their personal use and not for sale or profit, and Congress never intended them to do so."

The school authorities of Louisville, Ky., have barred Filipinos from schools for white children because of their color. A request was made to allow four Filipinos to enter the manual training school. "I want to know," asked Dr. R. E. Galvin, "if Filipinos are not negroes?" Superintendent Mark said he had investigated the law as to separate schools for white and colored children and found the law used the word "colored," which must be taken to mean all except white children, and included Indians, Chinese and brown races. "The Filipinos are brown children and cannot go to our white schools," he said.

## USING BINNACLE LIGHTS AS FLASHERS.

Chefoo, China, May 26, 1904.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

If you can spare me a small space in the columns of your most valuable paper I would like to say a word (which I think is for the benefit of the Service) on the blinker or flash-light so extensively used throughout the Service for night signaling.

For the past two or three years strict attention has been paid to our signal boys that they may become proficient in the art of signaling, which is one of the most important features of the Service. It has been clearly proven that the more modern the appliance used and the easier it is to send a signal, the more interest the boys show in their work.

Not long ago the flash-light came into practical use and the white truck-light or the top white light of the telephotos was used by means of the pulsation. This answered the purpose very well for a while, but it was soon discovered that this method of signaling was not practical because the glow of the lamp after the circuit was broken is so extensive that unless operated very slowly it was found to be confusing and almost impossible for the receiver to read the message.

Shortly afterwards a design of hand-blinker was sent to the different ships with orders to construct one. A lamp was placed inside of a round brass tube or case with a shutter. The lamp was burning continually and upon pulling down the shutter the light was displayed. Upon releasing the shutter it was immediately drawn back to its place by springs.

This blinker proved itself thoroughly practical. There has been a great deal of competition on this station as to what ship could equip itself with the best blinker.

Several different designs have been made using magnets for controlling the shutter. Up to now, so far as is known, not one has proved a success, for in using dynamo current to operate, the magnets become over-heated and burn out, or else the working parts are so small and complicated that they soon wear and will undoubtedly stick in the midst of a signal, and we naturally revert to the old hand blinker which we have used extensively until recently.

I found that the flash of our five candle-power binacle lamp was almost instantaneous and I had an idea that these lamps could be put to a good use as a blinker. I took eight of these lamps and made a double bank of four each and put them in a white telephotos lens with a block of wood at each end and bolted together with iron on brass rods, using rubber gaskets which make it water-tight. I use a single contact Morse telegraph key for the make and break. Upon trial it passed far

beyond my hope. It can be run up to the signal yard and operated from the bridge or any part of the ship.

Containing, as it does, eight of these lamps, makes it forty candle-power, and the lense has a tendency to magnify so that it is perfectly discernible for several miles. Its construction is so simple and the results so gratifying that I would suggest to those who have not already tried this idea that one be made, and I am fully assured they will agree with me that it is a practical success. Not having signal communication with our ships at present, our signal boys keep in practice by using the Morse code with foreign ships at anchor near us.

P. A. MERRIAM, Chief Electrician.  
U.S.F.S. New Orleans.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Navy Department is informed by cable from Shanghai of the arrival of the gunboat Villalobos at Ichang, a native town on the Yang-Tze far up the river beyond Hankow. The latter point is the head of deep water navigation, and the river from this point to Ichang is dangerous, almost impossible, to any but vessels of the lightest draft and to native craft. Ichang is beyond the wonderful gorges of the Yang-Tze, and is the center of a large missionary field. It has only been since the policy was inaugurated of having light draft gunboats for service on the Chinese rivers that our flag has been seen at Ichang.

Misfortune seems to attend the construction of naval drydocks. Scarcely had the damage to the caisson of the Portsmouth, N.H., drydock been repaired than we note the destruction by fire of a portion of the machinery employed in the construction of the big granite drydock at the League Island Navy Yard. The money loss is said to be insignificant, but the loss in time will be considerable.

The guabot Annapolis, until recently a member of the Asiatic Fleet, which has been detached from the squadron, is now underway from Yokohama to the Mare Island Navy Yard where she will be overhauled and put in condition for sea as soon as the new appropriation becomes available for the purpose.

The Topeka, to which Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bennett, U.S.N., has been ordered as executive officer, is attached to the Training Squadron under the command of Comdr. Frank A. Wilner, U.S.N. She is a twin-screw vessel of 2,372 tons displacement and carries a battery of eight guns.

The United States gunboat Mayflower, according to a cable from Gibraltar, was in collision July 1 with the British cruiser Bacchante while the latter was lying at anchor. The damage, it is said, was slight.

A preliminary trial trip of the U.S. armored cruiser Colorado, built by the Cramp Ship and Engine Building Company of Philadelphia, Pa., has been concluded with the greatest success, and her official trial trip promises a speed considerably in excess of that required by the contract, which is 22 knots. On her preliminary or builder's trial, the Colorado achieved a minimum speed over a measured course of 22.31 knots an hour, the average of two runs under forced draught being at the rate of 22.10 knots an hour. Edwin S. Cramp, of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, concerning the trial, said: "The performance of the machinery was perfect in every respect, the maximum speed being obtained without the heating of a single bearing. When it is considered that the cruiser had never been tried before; that she had been overboard one year since the launching and consequently the bottom is necessarily foul; that the coal was the ordinary run of the mine, and that the course was comparatively shallow, the results show the Colorado to be without a peer in the American Navy or any other navy." The official trial probably will take place in September off the Massachusetts coast.

The U.S.S. Dixie arrived at New York city July 3, dropping anchor at Tompkinsville, after a run from Colon June 27 with some 350 young sailors and other men of the Navy from various ports. Leaving Philadelphia May 28, the Dixie went to San Juan, and thence to Guanabano, picking up a few sick and prisoners. She afterward sailed for Colon, where she waited for the arrival of the Buffalo on the other side of the Isthmus, from which a number of men were transferred. While there a British mail steamer arrived from the West Indies, having encountered a hurricane. Her captain had both his legs broken during the storm, and several of her passengers had been injured. The Dixie, however, escaped rough weather during her whole trip. She averaged nearly fifteen knots during her run to New York from Colon.

In the United States Court of Trenton, N.J., July 2, Judge William M. Lanning signed the decree of foreclosure and sale of the holdings of the United States Shipbuilding Company in equity suits commenced and prosecuted against Receiver James Smith, Jr., by the Mercantile Trust Company, holder of the \$16,000,000 mortgage, and the New York Security and Trust Company, holder of the \$10,000,000 mortgage, on the following properties of the Shipbuilding Trust: The Crescent Shipyard Works, Samuel L. Moore and Sons Company Works, Eastern Shipbuilding Company Works, Bath Iron Works, Hyde, Winkless Company Works, Harlan & Hollingsworth Company Works, Union Iron Works and the bonds of the Bethlehem Iron Works. James Smith, Jr., the receiver, was named special master to conduct the sale.

The United States European squadron, Rear Admiral Jewell, consisting of the Olympia, the Baltimore, the Cleveland and the Mayflower, sailed from Gibraltar July 5 for Trieste.

In all probability the device to be adopted by the Navy for expelling dangerous inflammable gases from the large gun tubes after firing will consist of a compressed air machine for each turret. A pipe will be so constructed as to shoot a stream of air into the breech of the gun with enough force to drive the gases out of the muzzle even though the firing is to windward. This will eliminate the danger of flarebacks, like the one which wrought such havoc on the battleship Missouri. Several devices were tried. One of them was designed to take the compressed air from the pneumatic machinery by which the torpedo tubes are operated.

The board to select a naval station upon the Great Lakes assembled in Washington on Friday of this week and will probably remain in session several days. It is composed of Captain Reeder, H. M. Wade of Lexington, Ky., and William M. Bradley of Portland, Maine.

An examination for the appointment of two assistant civil engineers in the Navy will be held beginning Aug. 1, 1904, at the navy yard, New York, N.Y., and candidates to whom permits may be issued should present themselves before the medical officer or board at that place at 10 o'clock a.m. on that date. The professional examination will occupy about ten days. No person shall be appointed who is less than 23 or more than 28 years

of age. Applications for permits to be examined must be made to the Secretary of the Navy, and must be accompanied by testimonials as to character, evidence of American citizenship, evidence of having received a degree in the civil engineering course of some professional institution of good repute, with a record of at least two years' practical experience as a civil engineer.

Despatches from the China station to the British Admiralty state that the torpedo-boat destroyer Sparrowhawk struck an uncharted rock off Cheaney Island, at the mouth of the Yangtze Kiang, on 17th inst., and sank. No lives were lost. Shanghai wires report she was towed off, and while a hole, which had been made in her hull, was being stopped, her ammunition, guns, and torpedoes were removed. The vessel afterwards sank, her back having been broken. The Sparrowhawk was built at Birkenhead in 1896. She had a displacement of 300 tons, and was of 6,000 horsepower, with a speed of 30.13 knots.

Advices from Malta state that the British battleship Venerable has made a world's record in prize-firing there, one of her 12-inch barbette guns having fired nine rounds in three minutes, and scored nine hits. The following is given as the actual record of the forward barbette, the time occupied in each case being three minutes: Turret, 9 rounds, 5 hits; right gun, 9 rounds, 9 hits; left gun, 5 rounds, 5 hits. Total, 23 rounds, 19 hits.

The German armored cruiser recently launched at Hamburg has received the name of York, from Gen. York von Warteberg. The ship is a sister of the Roon, and displaces 9,348 tons, with a length of 413 feet 3 inches, beam 65 feet 6 inches, and draught 25 feet 3 inches. The waterline belt varies in thickness from 4 inches to 3 inches, with a 2 inch deck and 6 inches of side armor above the deck. The heavy gun turrets are protected by 6 inches of steel, and the secondary guns by 4 inches. The armament comprises four 8.2-inch, ten 5.9-inch, twelve 3.4-inch, and ten 1.4-inch guns. The engines will be of 17,000 horse-power, supplied by Durr boilers, and the speed intended is twenty-one knots.

By royal decree the Italian naval forces are reorganized, from June 1, into the Mediterranean squadron, under the command of a vice admiral, with its bases at Spezia, Naples and Messina; a reserve division under a rear admiral with its base at Taranto; a division of the Red Sea and Indian Ocean under a superior officer, and an oceanic division, composed of good and swift cruisers, under the command of a rear admiral. It is at present in Chinese waters. There are also naval stations, with cruisers on the coasts of Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil, each commanded by a captain.

In recent experiments with submarines at Portsmouth false conning towers made of canvas stretched on wooden frames were fired at during the brief appearance of the submarines and attempts were made to net the submarines. The results are not reported. Attempts were made at Plymouth by torpedo boats to enter the Sound unobserved.

During the current year the Navy will be well supplied with Iowa butter. A contract has been closed by the Navy Department with a creamery at Sioux City, for 250,000 pounds and one at Monticello, Iowa, for 100,000 pounds. This is the entire amount to be supplied to the Department except 250,000 pounds now being made in Pennsylvania. All of the butter must be made within a month, packed in three-pound tins, sealed and placed in sawdust and kept in cold storage until ordered delivered at Brooklyn or San Francisco. The butter must all grade above 93 and have less than 13 per cent. of water. This is the largest contract ever given by the Government for Iowa butter. In the Philippines a large quantity of the butter supplied to the Army is made in Australia, from which point the beef and mutton are obtained.

At the World's Fair, St. Louis, during the session June 30 of the National Educational Association, Rear Admiral Casper F. Goodrich, U.S.N., spoke on "Education in the Navy." He said he had not set speech, but would state a few plain facts regarding education among the men who fight upon the water from the standpoint of a plain sailor. "The one great defect in the educational system in this country is the apparent deficiency in the primary departments. The boys we get as apprentices in the Navy are almost always found to be deficient in reading, writing and arithmetic. Consequently with us every ship is a school and the boys are instructed along various lines of education as they acquire naval knowledge."

The cruiser Detroit and the trainingship Alliance, accompanied by the collier Lebanon, left the Boston Navy Yard July 7 for Guantanamo. The Alliance will remain there as the station ship. The Detroit will return to the navy yard with the Alliance crew.

**VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.**

ALGONQUIN—Capt. Howard Emery. Boston, Mass.  
ARCATA—Lieut. H. G. Hamlet. Port Townsend, Wash.  
BEAR—Capt. O. D. Myrick. San Francisco, Cal.  
BOUTWELL—Capt. W. S. Howland. At Newbern, N.C.  
CALUMET—At New York, N.Y.  
CHASE (practice ship), Capt. W. E. Reynolds. On practice cruise.  
COLFAX—Capt. John C. Moore. At Arundel Cove, Md.  
DALLAS—Capt. J. B. Butt. At Ogdensburg, N.Y.  
DEXTER—Preparing for cruise in Porto Rican waters.  
FESSENDEN—Baltimore, Md., for repairs.  
FORWARD—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. At Key West, Fla.  
GALVESTON—At South Baltimore, Md., for repairs.  
GOLDEN GATE—First Lieut. J. C. Cantwell. At San Francisco, Cal.  
GRANT—Capt. D. F. Tzler. At Port Townsend, Wash.  
GRESHAM—Capt. T. D. Walker. At New London, Conn.  
GUTHRIE—Capt. T. W. Lay, retired. At Baltimore, Md.  
HAMILTON—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Port Tampa, Fla.  
HARTLEY—At San Francisco, Cal.  
HUDSON—At New York, N.Y.  
McCULLOUGH—Capt. H. B. Rogers. On Bering Sea cruise.  
MACKINAC—At New York.  
MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. L. Sill. At New York, N.Y.  
MANNING—Capt. F. Tuttle, Sausalito, Cal.  
MORRILL—Capt. A. B. Davis, retired. At Milwaukee, Wis.  
ONONDAGA—At Baltimore, Md., repairing.  
PERRY—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. On Alaskan cruise.  
RUSH—Capt. C. C. Fengar. At Sitka, Alaska.  
SEMINOLE—Capt. D. P. Foley. Wilmington, N.C.  
SLOOP SPERRY—First Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte. At Patchogue, N.Y.  
THETIS—Capt. O. C. Hamlet. On Arctic cruise.  
TUSCARORA—Capt. D. A. Hall. At Milwaukee, Wis.  
MOHAWK—Capt. W. G. Ross. At Jersey City, N.J.  
WASHINGTON—Capt. J. C. Mitchell, retired. At Philadelphia, Pa.  
WINDOM—Capt. G. E. McConnell. At Baltimore, Md.  
WINNISIMMET—Capt. H. B. West. Boston, Mass.  
WINONA—Capt. E. C. Chaytor. At Shieldsboro, Miss.  
WOODBURY—Capt. G. S. Whiley. At Portland, Me.

## THE NAVY

Secretary of the Navy—Paul Morton.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.  
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

### VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

#### NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral Chas. D. Sigsbee, Commander of Caribbean Squadron, Rear Admiral J. H. Sands, Commander of Coast Squadron. Address of fleet, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.

#### Battleship Squadron.

KEARSARGE (flagship of Admiral Barker), Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers. Sailed July 6 from Piraeus, Greece, for Trieste, Austria.

ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. Sailed July 6 from Piraeus, Greece, for Trieste, Austria.

ILLINOIS, Capt. Royal B. Bradford. Sailed July 6 from Gibraltar for Trieste, Austria.

IOWA, Capt. Henry B. Mansfield. Sailed July 6 from Piraeus, Greece, for Trieste, Austria.

LEBANON (collier), F. N. Le Cain master. Sailed July 6 from Boston, Mass., for Culebra, W.I., is towing the Alliance.

MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. Sailed July 6 from Piraeus, Greece, for Trieste, Austria.

MAYFLOWER (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. Sailed July 5 from Gibraltar for Trieste, Austria.

MISSOURI, Capt. William S. Cowles. Sailed July 6 from Piraeus, Greece, for Trieste, Austria.

STERLING. Sailed July 7 from Portsmouth, N.H., for navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

#### Caribbean Squadron.

Rear Admiral C. D. Sigsbee.

NEWARK (flagship of Admiral Sigsbee), Capt. Richard Wainwright. Sailed July 3 from Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, for Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. Sailed July 3 from Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, for Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

DIXIE, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. Arrived at navy yard, New York, July 5. Address there.

DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. Sailed July 6 from Boston, Mass., for Culebra, W.I. Address Fort Monroe, Va.

MONTGOMERY, Comdr. Lucien Young. At Colon.

NEWPORT, Comdr. Albert C. Mertz. Sailed July 3 from Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, for Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. Sailed July 3 from Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, for Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

DES MOINES, Comdr. Alexander McCrackin. Sailed July 5 from Guantanamo, Cuba, for Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

#### Coast Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Sands.

Mail address of squadron New London, Conn.  
TEXAS (flagship of Admiral Sands), Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. Arrived New London, Conn., July 1.

ARKANSAS, Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. Arrived New London, Conn., July 1.

FLORIDA, Comdr. John C. Fremont. Arrived New London, Conn., July 1.

HARTFORD, Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. Sailed July 6 from Newport, R.I., for New London, Conn.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Joseph G. Eaton. Sailed July 6 from Newport, R.I., for New London, Conn.

NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. At New London, Conn.

Itinerary of the Coast Squadron: July 2 (Saturday), arrive New London; July 5 (Tuesday), leave New London, cruising in Long Island Sound and vicinity. Ships visit singly, as convenient, the torpedo station. Post office address, New London; July 18 (Monday), transfer midshipmen at New London; July 18 (Monday), leave New London, cruising in Long Island Sound for Capes off the Chesapeake; Aug. 26 (Friday), arrive Chesapeake Bay; Aug. 31 (Wednesday), arrive Annapolis.

#### SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise noted address care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.

BROOKLYN (flagship of Admiral Chadwick), Capt. John M. Hawley. Arrived at Genoa, Italy, July 2.

ATLANTA, Comdr. Edward F. Qualtrough. Arrived at Teneriffe, Canaries, July 2.

CASTINE, Comdr. Edward J. Dorn. Arrived at Teneriffe, Canaries, July 3.

MARIETTA, Comdr. Henry Morrell. Arrived at Teneriffe, Canaries, July 3.

#### EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral T. F. Jewell, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise noted address care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.

OLYMPIA (flagship), Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby. Sailed July 5 from Gibraltar for Trieste, Austria.

BALTIMORE, Comdr. John B. Briggs. Sailed July 5 from Gibraltar for Trieste, Austria.

CLEVELAND, Comdr. Wm. H. H. Southerland. Sailed July 5 from Gibraltar for Trieste, Austria.

#### PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Henry Glass, Commander-in-Chief. Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich ordered to command. Mail address of ships of Pacific Squadron, in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

NEW YORK (flagship), Capt. John J. Hunker. Arrived at navy yard, Bremerton, Washington, July 6.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. At navy yard, Bremerton, Washington, July 6.

BOSTON, Comdr. John Hubbard. At Mare Island Navy Yard.

CONCORD, Comdr. Charles P. Perkins. Arrived navy yard, Bremerton, Washington, July 6.

MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps, Jr. Arrived navy yard, Bremerton, Washington, July 6.

NERO (collier), I. F. Shirtcliff, master. At navy yard, Bremerton, Washington.

PERRY, Lieut. Frank H. Scofield. Arrived Port Angeles, Wash., July 6.

PAUL JONES, Lieut. Gregory C. Davidson. At Portland, Ore.

WYOMING, Comdr. Vincendon L. Cottman. At Portland, Ore.

#### ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Commander-in-Chief. Rear Admiral William F. Folger, commander of Cruiser Squadron, Capt. Charles J. Train to command Philippine Squadron. Unless otherwise noted address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Domestic postage.

#### Battleship Squadron.

WISCONSIN (flagship of Rear Admiral Yates Stirling). Capt. Richardson Clover. At Shanghai, China.

OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell, Capt. J. P. Merrill ordered to command per steamer July 26 from San Francisco. At Shanghai, China.

MONTEREY, Comdr. John B. Milton. At Cavite.

MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. At Shanghai.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, Lieut. Douglas E. Dismukes. Arrived Hong Kong, China, July 4.

EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. John Hood. At Woosung, China.  
HELENA, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. Arrived at Hong Kong, China, July 6.  
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Henry A. Wiley. Arrived at Shanghai, China, July 6.  
WILMINGTON, Lieut. Comdr. Arthur W. Dodd. At Cavite, P.I.  
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Grant. At Chefoo, China.

#### Cruiser Squadron.

NEW ORLEANS, Comdr. Giles B. Barber. Sailed July 5 from Shanghai, China, for Cavite, P.I.  
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. At Chemulpo, Korea.  
RALEIGH, Comdr. William A. Marshall. Sailed July 5 from Shanghai, China, for Chemulpo, Corea.  
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Samuel W. Very. At Cavite, P.I.

#### Philippine Squadron.

RAINBOW, Comdr. John B. Collins. At Cavite.  
PAMPANGA, Ensign Ivan E. Bass. At Cavite.  
PARAGUAY, Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. At Cavite.  
SAMAR, Lieut. Cyrus R. Miller. At Cavite.

#### First Torpedo Flotilla.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron. In active service under command of Lieut. G. W. Williams. Address the vessels of the First Torpedo Flotilla (Decatur, Bainbridge, Barry, Chauncey and Dale), care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Flotilla is attached to the Asiatic Fleet.

#### BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. George W. Williams. At Hong Kong.

BARRY, Lieut. Noble E. Irwin. At Hong Kong.  
CHAUNCEY, Lieut. Earl P. Jessop. At Hong Kong.  
DALE, Lieut. Harry E. Yarnell. At Hong Kong.  
DECATOR, Lieut. Dudley W. Knox. At Hong Kong.

#### Fleet Auxiliaries.

AJAX (collier), J. S. Hutchenson, master. At Cavite, P.I.  
ALEXANDER (collier), A. E. Gove, master. At Cavite, P.I.

BRUTUS (collier), E. W. Hendricks, master. At Shanghai, China.  
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew), Samuel Hughes, master. At Cavite, P.I.  
NANSHAN (supply ship), W. D. Prideaux, master. At Chemulpo.

POMPEY (merchant officers and crew), Thomas Adamson, master. At Cavite, P.I.

#### ATLANTIC TRAINING SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise noted address care of Postmaster, care of Postmaster, New York City.

MINNEAPOLIS (flagship), Capt. Adolph Marix. Arrived Frenchman Bay, Me., July 2.

BUFFALO, Comdr. William H. Everett. Sailed June 29 from Panama for San Francisco, Cal., via Magdalena.

COLUMBIA, Capt. James M. Miller. At League Island.

Address there.

RAIRIE, Capt. Albion V. Wadhams. Arrived at Frenchman Bay, Me., July 2.

TOPEKA, Comdr. Frank A. Wilner. At Tompkinsville, New York.

YANKEE, Comdr. George W. Mentz. At League Island.

Address there.

#### VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED TUGS, &c.

ACCOMAC (tug). At Pensacola. Address there.

ACTIVE (tug). At training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Address there.

ADAMS, Comdr. Edmund B. Underwood. At Tutuila, Samoa. Address care postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

ALILEEN. Lent to New York Naval Militia.

ALBANY, Lieut. Comdr. William R. Rush. At Bremerton, Washington. Address there. Vessel will be given a general overhauling, but will not go out of commission.

ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ALLIANCIA, Lieut. Comdr. Burns T. Walling. Sailed July 6 from Boston, Mass., for Culebra, W.I. Is being towed to the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, for duty as station ship.

ALVARADO. Naval Academy. Address there.

ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Hamilton Hutchins. Sailed June 23 from Yokohama, Japan, for Mare Island, Cal., to go out of commission. Address there.

APACHE (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

ARETHUSA (merchant master and crew), W. E. Secombe, master. At San Juan, P.R.

CHESAPEAKE, Lieut. Comdr. William F. Fullam. Arrived at Newport, R.I., July 6.

Her itinerary is: Leave New London July 5. Arrive Narragansett Bay, and visit torpedo station; July 11, leave Narragansett Bay; July 15, arrive New London; July 18, transfer midshipmen, leave New London; cruise in Long Island Sound and vicinity; July 22, arrive New London; July 25, leave New London; cruise as before; July 29, arrive New London; Aug. 1, leave New London; cruise as before; Aug. 5, arrive New London; Aug. 8, leave New London; Aug. 12, arrive Narragansett Bay; Aug. 15, leave Narragansett Bay; Aug. 19, arrive New London; Aug. 22, leave New London for Annapolis; Aug. 31, arrive Annapolis.

CHICAGO.—At the Boston Navy Yard. Will be placed in commission about Sept. 1. Capt. E. K. Moore ordered to command.

CHICKASAW (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

CHOCTAW (tug). At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

COAL BARGE NO 1. At Guantanamo. Address there.

CULGOA, Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At the New York Navy Yard. Address there.

DALE, Lent to Maryland Naval Militia.

DENVER, Comdr. Joseph B. Murdock. At navy yard, League Island. Address there.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. At Washington. Address there.

DOROTHEA. Lent to naval militia of Illinois.

EAGLE, Comdr. Moses L. Wood. At Boston. Address there.

EAGRE. Sailing trainingship, navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.

FORTUNE (tug). At San Francisco. Address there.

GENERAL ALAVA, dispatch boat, Asiatic Fleet, merchant officers and crew. At Hong Kong, China.

GLACIER (supply ship), Lieut. Comdr. James H. Oliver. Sailed June 3

ship. Capt. Seth M. Ackley, to command, per steamer of July 2, from San Francisco.  
MODOC (tug). At New York. Address there.  
MONONGAHELA (storeship), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At Guantanamo. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lent to New York Naval Militia.

NARKEETA (tug). At New York. Address there.

NEZINSCOT (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

NINA (tug). At New York. Address there.

ONEIDA. Loaned to District of Columbia Naval Militia.

OSCEOLA (tug), Btsn. Paul Hennig. At Key West. Address there.

PAWNEE (tug). At New York. Address there.

PENACOOK (tug). Naval station, Port Royal, S.C. Address there.

PENTUCKET (tug). At New York. Address there.

PEORIA, Btsn. Patrick Deery. At Newport. Address there.

PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. Arrived at Kiska, Alaska, May 29.

PINTA. Lent to naval militia of California.

PISCATAQUA, Btsn. Andrew Anderson. At Cavite, P.I.

PONTIAC (tug). At New York. Address there.

PORTSMOUTH. Lent to New Jersey Naval Militia.

POWHATAN (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

PAWTUCKET (tug). Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Austin Kautz. At San Juan, P.R. Address there.

RAPIDO (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.

RESTLESS (tender to Franklin), Act. Btsn. John Winn. At Norfolk. Address there.

ROCKET (tug). At Washington Navy Yard. Address there.

SEBAGO (tug). At Guantanamo, Cuba. Address there.

STANDISH (tug). Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SAMOSET (tug). At League Island. Address there.

SANDOVAL. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SIOUX (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SIREN, At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SOLACE, Comdr. James H. Bull. Sailed July 5 from Shanghai, China, for Hong Kong, China.

SOTOYOMO (tug). At navy yard, Mare Island.

SUPPLY, Comdr. George L. Dyer. At Guam. Send mail in care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

SYLVPH, Lieut. Frank T. Evans. At Washington. Address there.

SYLVIA. Lent to naval militia of Maryland.

SANTEE, Comdr. George M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SOUTHERY (prison ship), Lieut. Comdr. William Brauersrether. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

TACOMA, Comdr. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. Sailed July 2 from San Francisco, Cal., for Acapulco, Mexico. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

TECUMSEH (tug), Btsn. Martin Fritman. At Washington.

TRAFFIC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

TRITON (tug), Btsn. E. M. Isaac. At Washington. Address there.

UNCAS (tug), Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At San Juan. Address San Juan, P.R.

UNADILLA (tug). Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

VICKSBURG, Comdr. Arthur P. Nazro. Arrived navy yard, Mare Island, July 5. Will go out of commission.

VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

VIXEN (tender to Amphitrite). Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At Pensacola, Fla.

WABAN (tug). At Pensacola. Address there.

WAHNETA (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

WASP, Ensign Rufus S. Manley. Cruising in Gulf of Mexico. Address Pensacola, Fla.

WHEELING, Comdr. Charles E. Fox. Sailed July 5 from Honolulu, H.I., for Bremerton, Wash. Will go out of commission.

WOMPATUCK, Btsn. Edmund Humphrey. At Cavite.

YANKTON (tender to Franklin). At Norfolk. Address there.

#### STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Lieut. Comdr. William F. Low, retired. The itinerary of summer cruise is as follows: Leave Boston June 22, and cruise in the vicinity of Provincetown until June 23; arrive at Fayal, Azores, on July 12; leave Fayal July 17, arrive at Lisbon, Portugal, July 22; leave Lisbon Aug. 2, arrive at Algiers Aug. 7; leave Algiers Aug. 12, arrive at Gibraltar Aug. 14; leave Gibraltar Aug. 17, arrive at Funchal, Madeira, Aug. 22; leave Funchal Aug. 29, arrive at Canary Islands Aug. 31; leave Canary Islands Sept. 5, arrive at Provincetown Oct. 1-10. The cruise as planned will give the boys sixty days at sea and thirty-five days in the various ports. The address from July 7 to Aug. 10, care of U.S. dispatch agent, 4 Trafalgar square, London, Eng. After that, Boston, Mass.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. G. C. Hanus, retired. Sailed from New London June 7 for her annual cruise to European ports. Southampton will be left on July 13, and brief stops made at other ports. The St. Mary's will leave Lisbon on July 23, Cadiz Aug. 2, and Funchal, Madeira, Aug. 16. From the latter port she will return direct to New York, reaching that city the last of September.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. George F. W. Holman. Address mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

The itinerary of summer cruise is: Leave Philadelphia June 21, arrive Gibraltar, July 21; leave Gibraltar, July 26, arrived Naples, Aug. 10; leave Naples, Aug. 18, arrive Algiers, Aug. 23, leave Algiers, Aug. 23; arrive Funchal, Madeira, Sept. 8, leave Funchal, Sept. 15; arrive Philadelphia, Oct. 21.

#### RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. Stationed, naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.

CONSTELLATION, Capt. William W. Mead. Stationed at Newport, R.I. At navy yard, New York for repairs.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANCOCK, Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Edward D. Taussig. Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER, Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At League Island, Pa. Address there.

PENSACOLA, Lieut. Comdr. Guy M. Brown. San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington. Address there.

RICHMOND (tender to Franklin), Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bennett. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

WABASH, Capt. George W. Pigman. Boston, Mass. Address there.

#### TORPEDO FLOTILLAS.

In active service under command of Lieut. Marbury Johnston. Attached to Coast Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet. See itinerary of Coast Squadron.

HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. Sailed July 6 from Newport, R.I., for New London, Conn.

HULL, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. Sailed July 6 from Newport, R.I., for New London, Conn.

LAWRENCE, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. Arrived July 2 at New London, Conn.

MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. Arrived July 1 at New London, Conn.

TRUXTUN, Lieut. Walter S. Crooley. Sailed July 8 from Newport, R.I., for New London, Conn.

WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Sailed July 1 from Newport, R.I., for New London, Conn.

WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. Sailed July 1 from Newport, R.I., for New London, Conn.

Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission.

ADDER, Lieut. Frank L. Pinney. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

DUPONT, At Annapolis. Address there.

GRAMPUS, At Mare Island. Address there.

HOLLAND (submarine), Gunner Owen Hill. At Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

PIKE, At Mare Island. Address there.

PLUNGER, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport. Address there.

PORPOISE, Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At Newport. Address there.

PREEBLE, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Isl. and Navy Yard. Address there.

SHARK, Lieut. Paul B. Dungan. At Newport. Address there.

WINSLOW, Lieut. Edward W. McIntyre. At Newport. Address there.

FLOTILLA in Commission in Reserve.

Lieut. John P. Marshall, Jr., in command.

At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. ERICSSON,

FOOTE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, EAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, THORNTON, GWIN, RODGERS, WILKES, SOMERS, TINGEY, CUSHING, BAILEY, TALBOT, PORTER, SHUBRICK, MOCCASIN and STEWART.

#### COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crew.)

ABRENDA (collier), Lieut. Comdr. Joseph H. Rohrbacher. Sailed July 6 from Piraeus, Greece, from Lambs Point, Va.

HANNIBAL. Sailed June 28 from Lambs Point, Va., for Lisbon, Portugal.

LEONIDAS. Sailed June 28 from Lambs Point, Va., for Lisbon, Portugal.

SATURN. Arrived Kiska, Alaska, May 29.

#### FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address Station D, San Francisco.

FISH HAWK, Btsn. James A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

JULY 1.—Rear Admiral H. Glass, detached command Pacific Squadron and report to Rear Admiral Miller, U.S.N., commandant Pacific Naval District, for duty with said district, and for duty as commandant of said district upon Rear Admiral Miller's retirement, Sept. 13, 1904.

Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich, detached duty as commanding, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., etc., July 27, 1904; to duty as commander-in-chief Pacific Squadron on board the New York.

Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Gow, to works of the Fore River Ship and Engine Building Company, Quincy, Mass., July 13, 1904, for duty as inspector of machinery and engineering material at that place.

Lieut. Comdr. G. W. McElroy, to American Steel Casting Company, Thurlow, Pa., July 12, 1904, for duty as inspector of machinery and engineering material at that place and vicinity.

Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Norton, to navy yard, New York, N.Y., for duty in the department of steam engineering of that yard.

Ensigns J. W. Schoenfeld, W. Smith and F. McCommon, detached Albany; to home and thirty days' leave; then wait orders to sea.

Asst. Surg. J. Miller, Jr., detached Denver; to Kentucky.

Asst. Surg. F. A. Asserson, detached Kentucky; to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Gun. J. F. Daniels, to navy yard, Washington, D.C., July 6, 1904, for temporary duty at Naval Gun Factory.

Carp. B. D. Pender, placed on the retired list from June 30, 1904 (section 1463 of the R.S.).

Mate E. Stoker, appointed a mate in the Navy from July 1, 1904; to duty naval torpedo station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

The following are appointed mates in the Navy from July 1, and will perform duty on the vessels or stations named: P. Deickmann, to Franklin; H. Wilson, to Franklin; E. E. Wagener, to Lancaster; H. Dahis, to San Jose; C. V. Nordlof, to Solace; J. L. Eckstrom, to Cavite Station, P.L.; C. Gorring, to naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

JULY 2.—Capt. P. Garst, commissioned a captain in the Navy from June 17, 1904.

Comdr. R. M. Doyle, commissioned a commander in the Navy from June 16, 1904.

Lieut. Comdr. F. S. Carter, placed on the retired list from June 30, 1904 (section 1463 of the R.S.).

Lieut. Comdr. A. C. Diefenbach, commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from Jun 17, 1904.

Comdr. M. L. Wood, commissioned a commander from June 1, 1904.

Surg. J. C. Pryor, commissioned a surgeon with the rank of lieutenant commander, from March 2, 1903.

Surg. C. D. Langhorne, commissioned a surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from June 9, 1902.

Asst. Surgs. W. G. Farwell, N. T. McLean and C. T. Grayson, commissioned assistant surgeons, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), from June 28, 1904.

Chief Stns. J. J. Rochfort and G. B. Moncrief, commissioned chief boatswains from April 27, 1904.

Paym. Clk. F. E. Shute, appointed July 2, 1904, for duty on board the Albany.

Paym. Clk. A. W. Barnes, resignation as paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, accepted, to take effect July 1, 1904.

JULY 2.—SUNDAY.

JULY 4 (holiday).—No orders issued.

JULY 5.—Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Sears, detached command Alliance; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. T. W. Ryan, detached Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc., Aug. 1, 1904; to Chicago, for course of instruction in compass office.

Lieut. C. W. Forman, to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., July 16, 1904, for duty on board the torpedo boats in reserve.

Lieut. S. P. Fulliwider, detached New York; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. P. Andrews, detached New York; to home and wait orders. (Delay reporting home six weeks).

Lieut. T. Washington, to Bureau Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; special duty.

Lieut. J. S. McLean, detached Alliance; to Washington, D.C., for course of instruction in compass office.

Lieut. R. E. Pope, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. W. S. Miller, to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty on board the torpedo boats in reserve.

Lieut. D. F. Boyd, to Texas; July 11, 1904.

Chief Btsn. J. J. Killin, retired, to naval recruiting station, Boston, Mass.

War. Mach. R. C. Steele, to Chicago.

JULY 6.—Lieut. Comdr. S. H. Leonard, Jr., detached duty as inspector of machinery and engineering material at works of the American Steel Casting Company, Thur-

low, Pa., and vicinity, July 12, 1904, and continue other duties.

Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Lopez, detached New York; to command Preble.

Lieut. T. C. Fenton, detached command Preble, etc.; to New York.

Lieut. C. Webster, to Bancroft, as executive officer.

Lieut. F. B. Bassett, detached Bancroft; to home and one month's leave.

Ensigs J. C. Kress and Ensign J. F. Green, to Newark.

Asst. Surg. J. Miller, Jr., orders to Kentucky revoked; detached Denver; to duty with marine battalion on the Isthmus of Panama.

Chief Carp. P. T. Mager, detached inspection duty Philadelphia, Pa., etc.; to Chicago.

Cable from Rear Admiral Stirling, Asiatic Station, July 6, 1904.

War. Machs. G. M. Heinen and J. J. Fuller, Wisconsin; to Rainbow.

Lieut. F. Boughter, Staff Admiral Cooper; to Wisconsin.

Asst. Paym. D. G. McRitchie, Cavite Station; to Wisconsin.

Lieut. R. D. White, Monadnock; to Wisconsin.

Lieut. J. M. Reeves, San Francisco; to Wisconsin.

Lieut. M. L. Overstreet, Frolic; to Wisconsin.

Midshipmen H. S. Klyce, Wilmington; to Wisconsin.

Act. Btsn. F. Meyer, to San Francisco.

Ensigs M. Joyce, Monterey; to San Francisco.

Lieut. Comdr. C. W. Dyson, to Oregon.

Midshipmen H. A. Stuart, E. B. Sherman, C. A. Richards and F. G. Coburn, Wisconsin; to Oregon.

Midshipmen G. J. Rowcliff, Wilmington; to Oregon

## REBUILDING FORT HAMILTON.

Col. George G. Greenough, Art. Corps, U.S.A., commanding the post of Fort Hamilton, N.Y.H., has filed at the War Department, plans for improving that post by increasing its dimensions from the present 150 acres to 300 acres, extending its present limits to Ninety-Second street, Brooklyn, and taking in Dyker Meadow Park. It is proposed to remove the present officers' quarters along Hamilton Avenue and for nearly 200 feet south of the avenue, and where the quarters are now to lay out, between 101st street and Marine avenue, a garden filled with shrubbery and flowers. In the center of this garden, between Ninety-Ninth and 100th street, it is proposed to build the band stand, which shall face the great parade, about 800 feet wide and nearly 1,500 feet long, directly back of the garden and extending from Ninety-Fifth to 101st street.

A broad drive will be carried across this quadrangle, and from this drive ceremonies on the parade can be seen from all sides. Around the eastern and western sides of the parade officers' quarters, according to the plans, will be built. At the south-western corner of the parade it is proposed to erect the administration building, and at the south-eastern corner the post library. Immediately back or south of the parade it is proposed to build the barracks for the men, adjoining which, on the north-east, will be the guardhouse, and next to that, on the north-east, the quartermaster's depot and the corral. Back of the main barracks will be another, back of that the field artillery stable and gun shed, and away to the south side of the reservation and east of the defenses, taking in a part of Dyker Meadow Park, the plans show a fine, big drill ground for the field artillery. Immediately to the east of Battery Harvey Brown and within easy reach of the other batteries, will be the ordnance shops.

A new and enlarged post hospital will adjoin the main barracks on the south-west. The new buildings will be of brick and stone and fitted with every modern appliance of comfort and health. The plans of Colonel Greenough provide for a structure of five stories high, from basement to roof. Every room is light and every sleeping room airy and well ventilated. In the halls immediately off the dormitories are bath rooms and closets, each bath room being fitted with shower. Each dormitory has a good sized closet, or wardrobe, opening off it. Then there is a large lounging room, or amusement hall, for the men when off duty, large enough to be used for a drill room in bad weather. There are also smaller lounging rooms on every floor, and there is a gymnasium.

Away in the north-east corner of the reconstructed post it is proposed to lay out a camping ground large enough to accommodate a regiment or more of citizen soldiers, who may be sent to Fort Hamilton for instruction.

The defences of Fort Hamilton, which are now exposed to observation from the land side, it is proposed to screen so that no forbidden eyes can take note of their strength. With the additional land asked for, it could be so treated by landscape gardener as to shield completely the works from the land side, where only they are exposed. Furthermore, the new plans carry with them the enclosing of the entire reservation with a stone wall or hedge of thorns, to make it impossible for strangers to steal in unnoticed. At present there is a nice, low wire fence, such as one might put around a vegetable garden, along the front of the reservation, while around other parts is a dilapidated board fence about four feet high that's mostly down.

We gave a general description many months ago of the changes it was proposed to make at Fort Hamilton, and we now take these details from the New York Sun, which says of Colonel Greenough's work:

There are two important defects in Fort Hamilton. The reservation, which covers about one hundred and fifty acres, is too small, and the buildings are old and out of date. It is these two defects that Colonel Greenough's plans are intended to remedy. The plans have the value of having been prepared by, or under the direction of not only an expert artilleryman, but a trained architect. Colonel Greenough is one of the few men in the Army who is an artist as well as a soldier. He draws and paints in oils and water colors, and entirely for his own pleasure he took a special course in architecture. Colonel Greenough's fellow officers say they have never been able to quite make out whether, in his playtime, this grizzled veteran of two wars gets more fun out of painting a picture, shoeing a horse or working out the details of some new electrical or other invention. He is about as good, they say, at one as at the other. Yet he is, with all his attainments, still a bachelor. Colonel Greenough has been working about nineteen hours out of every twenty-four on these plans for nearly a year. He is still at work. And it is all a labor of love and for the honor of the Service and the flag. He can get no extra pay for the extra work, and as he retires in four years, he can never command the post his genius, on paper, has created."

## MEMORIAL DAY AT TUTUILA.

Tutuila, Samoa, May 30, 1904.

Memorial Day was celebrated in far-away Pago-Pago harbor, Samoa, with unusual honors this year. The Adams was here, having just arrived to make a transfer with the Wheeling, and an American yacht—the Lurline of San Francisco—was also in port, with four American citizens aboard, beside her crew. The morning was beautiful and bright with a strong, refreshing trade-wind blowing the contingents from the tin ships, that marched around to the little grave yard where five sailors lie buried, did not suffer from heat. The procession was attended by two bands, one American and one native, which made it quite impressive. The few traders about the bay, and several of the yard employees who are Americans, were awaiting the commandant's boat when it arrived with a half-dozen guests, among others Captain Fox of the Adams and Captain Sinclair of the Lurline.

Just before the arrival of the procession from the two ships a gratifying incident took place. The native high-chief of this end of the island appeared with a few flowers in his hand, followed by his wife, and the lesser native government officers, all carrying flowers. They walked up the little hill to the few lonely graves, laid their offerings there, and then joined the rest of the visitors who awaited the procession. The incident spoke well for the truly friendly and family feeling that is undoubtedly beginning to prevail in Samoa toward the United States Government, as the attention was entirely unsolicited and unexpected.

On the arrival of the procession and bands, which had had a long march around the bay, Comdr. Edmund R. Underwood, U.S.N., the commandant, made a brief speech in English which was translated by his interpreter into Samoan, the sailors and fia-fatas (native guard)

stood at "attention" and the bugler played "taps." The feeling prevailed among us all that to have these far-away graves remembered, humble, though their occupants were, was a good lesson of the rewards of fidelity and honesty for our new Samoan kinfolk.

Samoa has been very gay of late, for the Governor of the German Islands, visited the commandant of the American possessions, and was received with all proper honors from the Gubernatorial salute down. Governor Sofi is a man of rare powers and personal charm, and if Germany chooses her men rigidly for these Colonial positions, she certainly chooses them wisely.

Governor Sofi professed himself much surprised and pleased at the progress made on Tutuila since his last visit, and said that the naval station had developed into a wonderfully busy place. On his return to Apia he sent the commandant's wife a beautiful little jin-rickshaw which he had himself brought from China, but did not now need, as horses have superseded that mode of conveyance in Upolu. Tutuila has no carriage roads sufficiently good for horses, so the rickshaw will undoubtedly prove of use and comfort, and is also another pleasant testimony of the good feeling and friendliness prevailing between Germany and the United States in this corner of the world.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., July 6, 1904.

Perfect weather added to the enjoyment of the various features which marked the celebration of the national holiday at the post. The strains of the band replaced the drum and fife at reveille, which was at the same hour as on Sunday. At nine o'clock the children began to fire their torpedoes and fire crackers on the Cavalry plain, and kept it up with patriotic ardor throughout the day. By ten the battalion had been formed in camp, and joined by the new fourth class from barracks, marched to Cullum hall for the exercises of the day. The usual program was followed and patriotic sentiments were inspired by the musical selections.

The chaplain opened the exercises with prayer. Cadet Osborne read the "Declaration of Independence." The oration by Cadet Gullion will long be remembered with great pleasure, and did not follow the beaten paths and time-worn phrases of the Fourth of July orator. Timely, brief, only too brief, eloquent, original, the attention of all was held. In referring to the season of storm and stress through which the Academy passed a few years ago, a fitting tribute was paid to the sterling qualities of the chaplain, and the applause of the corps echoed the sentiments of the speaker.

The cadets' Fourth of July hop had been held on Saturday evening, July 2. Dancing was kept up until midnight.

With Tuesday began the regular July drills. Target practice on the flats. Artillery drill on the Cavalry plain, surveying on all sides, rowing, bridge building, filled in the morning for the upper class men. Drilling, dancing and swimming keep the fourth classmen busy.

Gen. Eugene A. Carr, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Carr, have been among the guests at the hotel during the past week.

The following gentlemen were the successful competitors in the examination held on June 16 for two instructors in Spanish and one in French, to serve in the department of modern languages: Jose Manuel Asensio, Narciso Tadeo Quevedo, A. Marin La Meslee. They have taken the oath of office.

Sir Hugh Gilzean Reid and Miss Gilzean Reid, of London, England, were among the guests at the cadet hop on Wednesday evening.

Cadet Oakes, of New Hampshire, a member of the fourth class, was injured last Saturday afternoon by falling upon the concrete pavement surrounding the barracks. Cadet Oakes was sitting with a number of his classmates upon the chain which extends around the barracks about two feet above the level of the sidewalk. The chain broke and several of the cadets were thrown to the pavement on a level with the basement of the building. Cadet Oakes struck his head in falling. An operation, which was found necessary, was performed, and at latest accounts the chances of recovery were considered good.

## FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., July 4, 1904.

Lieut. A. I. Harrison passed through a rather trying experience last Sunday, in endeavoring to stop a runaway team. A party consisting of Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Grayson and her two children had gone for a drive to the city of St. Paul, and as they were about to return the horses took flight and ran away. While Lieutenant Harrison was trying to check them the reins broke and he was unable to control them. The carriage was considerably damaged, but the members of the party escaped without any severe injuries, although the Lieutenant was obliged to go on sick report for a few days.

Maj. E. B. Frick, chief surgeon, gave a very interesting address on Monday to the members of the Ramsey County Medical Association at the Commercial Club rooms, St. Paul. The Major gave an interesting sketch of the organization and operation of the Medical Corps, and a graphic description of its method of handling the sick and wounded.

Mrs. and Mrs. Lyman Tiffany, who spent a month at the Aberdeen, St. Paul, left on Tuesday for the East. Lieut. E. K. Massie, 7th Inf., was a caller at the Army building on Wednesday. Capt. H. H. Pattison, 3d Cav., stopped at the Merchant's hotel on a three-day leave from Fort Assiniboine, Mont.

Lieut. Edmund S. Sayer, Jr., who has been ordered to report to Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin of the Department of Colorado, at Denver, for duty as aide, was at Watertown, S.D., on duty with his company at the annual encampment of the South Dakota National Guard, when he received the order. He returned immediately to Fort Snelling to make the necessary preparations for leaving and goes with his family some time this week.

Capt. Easton R. Gibson, 13th Inf., arrived at St. Paul last week from Fort Leavenworth, where he has just completed a course of instruction at the Military Service and Staff College. Mrs. Gibson, who has been visiting with her mother, Mrs. Cass Durham, Summit avenue, for several weeks, will accompany her husband to Lake Minnetonka, where they will spend the summer.

The 21st Infantry will get two young officers in October from the class which recently graduated at West Point. Lieut. James B. Woolnough, one of them, resided with his parents in Minneapolis before entering the Military Academy four years ago. The other is Lieutenant Gimplerling, of Ohio. Mrs. Patton, of Detroit, Mich., is visiting her daughter Mrs. Cornelius Gardner. Miss Pingree of Detroit is also a guest of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Gardner.

Mrs. H. L. Rodgers gave a pleasant little party at her summer home, White Bear Lake, last Wednesday, the anniversary of Major Rodgers' birthday. An elegant supper was served in a tent which had been erected on the lawn adjoining their home, and which had been prettily decorated with flags, and was lit up with electric lights. After supper, the Major took the party out in a launch for a moonlight ride on White Bear Lake. Those constituting the party were Major and Mrs. Frick and Chaplain and Mrs. Ossewaarde, of Fort Snelling. Mr. and Mrs. Cook, of St. Paul, and Mr. F. Rogers, of Detroit, Mich., a brother of the Major.

On Thursday evening several of the garrison people were invited to the home of Mrs. Leonhaeuser, to listen

to an address on "Christian Science" given by a Mr. Smith, of Minneapolis.

Mrs. S. C. Cook, of the Angus, St. Paul, entertained at luncheon on Friday. Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Frick, Mrs. Ossewaarde and Mrs. Patton, of Fort Snelling, were among the guests. Each of the ladies present was presented with a beautiful painting by the celebrated artist, T. Aoki, of Tokio, Japan, a temporary resident at the Angus.

Mrs. McGlachlin and her two children, have returned from a visit with Capt. E. F. McGlachlin's parents in Wisconsin. Mrs. Van Deman gave a pretty dinner on Thursday in honor of Miss Van Deman, who is visiting in the post. The guests were Miss Van Deman, Mrs. Grayson, Captain Morrow and Lieutenant Jordan. Mrs. Gardner gave a luncheon on Saturday in honor of Miss Pingree and Mrs. Patton. The guests from St. Paul were Mrs. Paul Kalman, Mrs. George Derby, Mrs. Van Sant, Miss Robertson and Miss Julia Rogers. Major and Mrs. Frick and Lieut. and Mrs. Sayer were entertained at dinner on Sunday evening by Capt. and Mrs. Hall.

Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Gen. C. F. Humphrey, Capt. G. Hutchison, Cadet Adna R. Chaffee, of the West Point Military Academy, Mrs. Chaffee and Miss Chaffee were guests at Fort Snelling on Saturday. General Chaffee and party arrived in their special car at 7:30 in the morning. The tour of inspection was immediately begun on which the General was accompanied by General Carr, commanding the Department of the Dakotas, Colonel Williams, the post commander, and others. At one o'clock Col. and Mrs. Williams gave an informal reception to Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee, and the post officers and their wives were given an opportunity to meet the guests of honor. Shortly before six the party left for St. Paul, where they were entertained at the Aberdeen by General Carr, who gave a dinner in their honor. On Sunday morning the party, accompanied by Gov. and Mrs. Van Sant, Congressman and Mrs. Stevens, President Smith and Thomas Cochran, of the Commercial Club, were entertained by a ride about the city in automobiles. After a visit to Minneapolis and a ride about the city in Thomas Lowry's private car, the party returned to St. Paul, leaving that city for the West in the evening.

An informal hop was given at the post hall on Friday. The attendance was not as large as usual.

The 1st Battalion of Artillery of the National Guard, comprising Battery A of St. Paul and Battery B of Minneapolis, left St. Paul on Sunday morning for Camp Lakeview, Lake City. Major George C. Lambert was in command of the battalion while Capt. W. L. Kelly, Jr., commanded Battery A and Capt. C. C. Bennett commanded Battery B. The distance to Lake City is about sixteen miles, and will be covered in three days. The encampment will end July 14.

Co. B, 21st Inf., returned on Friday from Watertown, S.D. The company had been gone ten days to attend the annual encampment of the South Dakota National Guard.

## FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., July 7, 1904.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rigney are visiting their daughter, Mrs. W. W. Whitside. Mr. Rigney will return to Cuba in a few days, but Mrs. Rigney will spend some time here with her daughter.

On Sunday night, July 3, the Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church of Washington, delivered a short open-air lecture on patriotism to the inhabitants of the post and the vicinity, the 15th Cavalry band furnished music, and the quartet choir of the church sang several selections and solos. A large party attended from the city and assisted in the service.

Little Miss Helen Hoyle was serenaded by the band Tuesday morning. Miss Robinson has returned to her home in Kansas City after a very pleasant stay here. Capt. C. B. Hepburn and family left last week for San Francisco, where the Captain will organize a company of Signal Corps men for service in the Philippines. Captain Barnhardt's mother is here on a short visit. Gen. and Mrs. Theodore E. True spent Sunday with their niece, Mrs. Voris, at the Signal Corps post.

First Class Sergt. George F. Lee, and detachment of the Signal Corps returned to the post after two weeks' detached service, rebuilding the Government telegraph line between Fort Myer and Fort Hunt, Va.

On July 4 all duties were suspended, and after the reading of the Declaration of Independence and firing the prescribed salute everyone proceeded to enjoy the day.

During the baseball game between the Hospital Corps of Washington Barracks and the Artillery Battalion of Fort Myer, on the White House lot July 4, one of the players let his bat loose and knocked out the teeth of one man and broke another's nose.

Those invited to the riding party given to their guest, Miss Katheryn Hinsdale, by Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Nones, Monday night June 27, were Mr. and Mrs. William Covington, Miss Robinson, Miss Weisel, Miss Hawkins, Captain Ryan, Dr. Wilson, Mr. Cameron and Mr. Weisel. Mr. Seth Marshall Nones, of Louisville, Ky., is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Edward Nones.

Miss Weisel gave a charming hop supper for her guest, Miss Robinson, after the hop Friday night. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Covington, Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt, Mr. and Mrs. Nones, Miss Hinsdale, Miss Hoyle, Capt. and Mrs. Foote, Messrs. Butler, Robison, DuRussey, Hoyle and Kilbourne.

At Mrs. Voris luncheon for Mrs. Hepburn on Friday covers were laid for eight. The house and table were beautifully decorated with ferns and water lilies. Those present were Mrs. Hepburn, Miss Robinson, of Kansas, Miss Katheryn Mills Hinsdale, Mrs. Frank Koester, Miss Weisel, Mrs. Edward Nones and Mrs. Covington.

Policeman J. C. Smith was shot on the night of the Fourth by Trumpeter Samuel Young, Troop H, 15th Cav., and died this morning. Young is now in jail. The policeman was an ex-soldier, and a great friend of all. Capt. Kenzie W. Walker, 15th Cav., has proposed that a purse be raised by the officers and men of the regiment stationed at this post for the relief of the family of the deceased, and this idea has been approved by the regimental commander, Col. W. M. Wallace.

July 1 was field day. The men of the 2d Battery, F.A., received the largest number of first prizes, with the 4th Battery second. During the spare-wheel contest one wheel became unmanageable and ran into some ladies, slightly bruising Mrs. Nones.

Troops E and G returned from Mount Gretna, Pa., on the 5th.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gordon Johnson entertained Capt. and Mrs. S. M. Foote and Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Hickok at dinner Tuesday evening.

## PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., July 5, 1904.

Mrs. Stanley Sinclair entertained at euchre on Saturday afternoon for her mother, Mrs. Van Alsten. It was one of the prettiest affairs given recently. The refreshments were delicious and most daintily served. Mrs. Edwin F. Glenn won first prize and Mrs. Rafferty, the consolation prize. Nothing that could add to the pleasure of the guests was left undone and everyone left with the happy feeling of an afternoon most delightfully spent.

Among the many guests who arrived in the garrison last week are Mrs. Paul, widow of Colonel Paul, and a sister of Mrs. Walter Chatfield; Mr. George Michaelis, brother of Lieut. Otho E. Michaelis; Miss Ezekiel, of New York, a sister of Mrs. C. C. Clark and Mrs. Rafferty; and a younger sister of Mrs. Wilson T. Burt. Little Miss Stiles, of Illinois, Lieut. Edward Croft, 19th

Inf., who has just completed his course at Leavenworth is the guest of Lieut. A. Sidney Williams. Mrs. Edward Field, wife of Colonel Field, 3d Artillery, retired, and mother of Capt. Robert Field, 5th Inf., is spending the month at one of the summer hotels. She is accompanied by her niece, Mrs. Bradford. Mr. G. O. Shields, of New York, friend of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Borden, is at the Champlain for a few days to attend the Bankers' Convention. Mrs. Davis, of New York, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Clark.

Mrs. Earl C. Carnahan, wife of Captain Carnahan of the 5th Inf., arrived home from her Washington visit on Saturday, accompanied by her charming sister, Miss Bessie Howard. Miss McLaughlin and her sister, Miss Linetta McLaughlin, of New York, are spending the month with Mrs. Paul Beck. Mr. and Mrs. Duke of Richmond are in the post as the guest of their son, Lieut. T. T. Duke. Mrs. Clement L. Trott left on Saturday for the West. During her absence she will visit her sister in Chicago. Lieut. and Mrs. J. Morley Campbell are expected back to-day from a two months' leave spent with relatives. Capt. and Mrs. Edwards and Mr. Richards, widow of Colonel Richards and mother of Mrs. Edwards, returned to the post last week after an absence of two months.

Mrs. Borden gave another of her delightful dinners last week in honor of Mrs. C. C. Weed, of Muscatine, Iowa, who will be her guest for several weeks. Covers were laid for ten, the guests being Major and Mrs. F. P. Fremont, Dr. and Mrs. Bartholomew and Mr. and Mrs. Foote, of the city, Mrs. Weed and Dr. Woodbury.

Chaplain Jones delivered an address before the Christian Endeavor Convention at Champlain last week, which was pronounced masterly. The Chaplain is quite in demand in the city churches, occupying the pulpit in the Baptist church on Sunday.

The glorious day of Independence was appropriately observed in the garrison in the forenoon, while in the afternoon the regimental baseball team was beaten at Clinton park by the Plattsburgh League team. In the athletic contest, which preceded the game the 5th Infantry contestants won almost all of the first places. The manager of the Hotel Champlain issued invitations to all officers and ladies to dine on the evening of the Fourth, and many of the garrison accepted.

Col. and Mrs. Borden and Mrs. Weed spent July 4 at Crown Point and Ticonderoga, going on the Vermont.

At the regular monthly field day sports held on July 1, each event was hotly contested and in one or two the department records were in danger of being broken. The tug-of-war between the 1st and 2d Battalions created the greatest excitement, being finally won by the 1st Battalion by half an inch, after a steady pull of two minutes. As a result of the events the 1st Battalion, for the fourth consecutive time, won first place with 29½ points; 2d Battalion with 25½ and the 3d Battalion third with 5½ points. In company records G company won first, B company second and C company third, this being the first time that B company has failed to win first honors.

#### FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., July 3, 1904.

On Monday of last week Mrs. William Carleton left for Hot Springs, S.D., for a few weeks' visit. Mrs. Kelly, of Omaha, and Miss Jessie Hart, of Kansas City, were the guests of Lieut. Ode C. Nichols on May 26 for luncheon and the field day athletics. Chaplain Percy Silver entertained the officers and ladies of the garrison Thursday evening at a delightful phonograph concert. Miss Helen Cox, of Plattsmouth is the guest of Mrs. David Guild.

Mrs. Merton Probert entertained delightfully Wednesday evening at a supper and hay ride. The guests were Mrs. Isaac Erwin, Misses Plummer, Otey, Cox and Castle, Capt. Charles W. Castle, Lieuts. Charles C. Allen, Jacob Wuest, Stuart Howard, Ode C. Nichols and Dr. William Reno.

Miss Mercedes Beel, who has been the guest of her aunt, Mrs. William Murphy, the past few months has returned to her home in Omaha. Miss Helen Cox, Mrs. George R. Guild, Miss Mercedes Lowe, Lieut. Jacob Wuest and Dr. William Reno were the guests of Mrs. W. L. Murphy at dinner Thursday evening. Mrs. Polhemus, wife of Major Adrian S. Polhemus and sons, arrived in the garrison Sunday, and were delightfully serenaded by the 30th Infantry band Sunday evening. Capt. Wilson Chase, military instructor at the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, was the guest Saturday of Capt. Charles W. Castle.

In the regular monthly target competition held on June 29 the highest individual scores were: Officers: first, Capt. H. L. Shrelleld, 67; second, Lieut. Ode C. Nichols, 65; third, Lieut. J. S. Wuest; possible score, 75. Enlisted men: First, Sergeant Davis, Co. D, 65; second, Private Hatton, Co. B, 65; third, Private Miller, Co. B, 63; possible score, 75.

On Saturday, July 2, Col. J. J. O'Connell, Capt. Charles W. Castle, Mrs. George R. Guild, Mrs. William L. Murphy and Miss Margaret Castle left for the Omaha Indian Agency, where they will be the guests for a few days of the 3d Battalion of the 30th Infantry.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 5, 1904.

The 3d Battalion, 6th Inf., returned from the target range last Friday, and the Engineer Battalion returned on Saturday.

Miss Halcomb, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. R. A. Brown, left Saturday evening for Oklahoma City, where she will visit her uncle, Major Gen. S. S. Sumner. Mrs. W. W. Wotherspoon has gone East to spend the summer. Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Ryan have gone away for the warm months.

The class of 1904, General Service and Staff College, was graduated on June 27, and nearly every student has left the post for a well earned vacation of two months. Many of them stopped in St. Louis.

Capt. T. H. Rees and family are in St. Louis at the fair. Capt. H. O. Williams is away for the summer. Miss Spencer has returned to her home in Watertown, N.Y., after visiting Mrs. Kinney. Miss Bonham, who has been visiting Mrs. O. N. Tyler, has returned to her home in York, Pa. Mr. Clayton D. Burbank and wife, of Marion, Ind., are visiting their mother, Mrs. Burbank. Miss Van Horn is spending the summer with her sister, Mrs. Collins. Miss Gertrude King is visiting her sister, Mrs. Raymond.

Capt. and Mrs. L. M. Koehler entertained delightfully after the hop Friday evening, in honor of their guest, Miss Streubel. Those present were the Misses Duncan, Wilbur, Cole, Van Horn, Halcomb, King and Edith Bur-Palmer, Hughes, Page and Calvert.

#### VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., July 1, 1904.

On Saturday the 2d Battalion, 19th Inf., under the command of Major James B. Goe, began their march to Camp Stellacoom, American Lake. A ten days' supply of rations were taken, but it is expected they will cover the distance in eight days. Camp Stellacoom, where the headquarters, band and 1st and 2d Battalions, 19th Inf., are to be stationed, will be under the command of Col. Edward S. Godfrey, 9th Cav., while Camp Nisqually will be commanded by Col. Charles H. Noble, 10th Inf. The

1st and 2d Battalion, 10th Inf., as well as headquarters and band, will also be stationed at Camp Nisqually.

The Government steamer Major Guy Howard, on Saturday last brought the second detachment of fifty men under the command of Lieut. W. H. Tobin from Fort Steven to Vancouver Barracks, where they will remain during the temporary absence of the other troops.

The department commander has detailed Lieutenant Allen and five men from the 19th Infantry to take part in the shooting contest between the Regulars and militia, which will be held during the encampment at American Lake. Capt. Truman O. Murphy, 19th Inf., has been detailed as executive officer of the competition.

Gen. Frederick Funston, accompanied by his staff will leave on the 5th for the camp at American Lake, to take charge of the maneuvers which will be held there during the next two weeks.

Vancouver Barracks will soon be lighted by electricity, the contract for the work having been made this week. The Western Electric Works, Northwestern Electric Engineering Company, General Electric Company and the Vancouver Electric Light and Power Company are the firms to which the different contracts have been awarded.

On Saturday last Mrs. Edward S. Walton gave a reception from five to six, in honor of Mrs. Walton, sr., who has been with her for the past few weeks. The same evening Gen. and Mrs. Funston gave a dinner of eight, at which Mrs. Walton was the guest of honor.

A pleasant little thimble party was given on Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. Foulkes in honor of Miss Pike, the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Wren. A reception will be given this evening at the club by the officers and ladies of the Barracks to the officers of the Wyoming, Perry and the Paul Jones, now anchored in Portland waters.

#### NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

The entire National Guard of Kansas, including the General Staff Corps, will be mobilized in annual muster and camp of instruction at Vinewood Park, near the City of Topeka, from Aug. 15 to 24 next, inclusive. Brig. Gen. J. W. F. Hughes, commander of the troops of the Kansas Brigade, will have direct command of the troops, and the routine of the camp will be announced by him.

The camp of instruction of the 1st Infantry of Delaware National Guard will be located on the farm of J. Wilkins Cooch, eq., at Cooch's Station, New Castle County, Del., and the regiment will proceed there July 18.

The division, Ohio National Guard, will mobilize near Athens, Athens County, Ohio, for maneuver camp from Aug. 16 to 23, 1904. The 1st Brigade, Brig. Gen. William V. McMakin commanding, on the lands of the Pittsburg Coal Company, and certain adjacent lands near Armitage. The 2d Brigade, Brig. Gen. John C. Speaks commanding, on the lands of the Johnson Coal Mining Company, along the Connett Road near Beaumont.

Capt. Thomas W. Hislop, I.S.P. of the 2d Regiment of Separate Companies, N.G.N.Y., has been elected major, vice Dunspaugh elected lieutenant colonel.

The 6th Separate Company, N.G.N.Y., of Troy, have elected 1st Sergt. P. S. Oakley, 2d lieutenant.

Arrangements for the attendance of a provisional battalion from Massachusetts at St. Louis is progressing favorably and Captain Lombard, Battery B, 1st Heavy Art., who has the matter in charge, is receiving letters constantly from all over the State from members of the different organizations who desire to participate in this trip. Officers and men who are desirous of attending the St. Louis Exposition are requested to immediately communicate with Captain Lombard, armory, Cambridge, as the accommodations are limited, and those whose names are first entered upon the lists will be given preference. Col. James A. Frye, 1st Heavy Artillery of Massachusetts, has issued orders directing this command to perform the eight days' duty prescribed by statute at Fort Rodman, New Bedford, Mass.

The Rhode Island militia will go into camp at Quonset Point, on Saturday, July 11. The naval battalion of that State will encamp this year on Block Island from July 18 to 25, inclusive. The battalion will encamp on the northerly end of the island at a point called No Harbor, or Great Salt Pond. The facilities are extremely good for boating and sailing, as well as for rifle and gun practice. There will be four divisions, as follows: First division, Bristol, under Lieut. Edward P. Gladding; 2d Division, Newport, under Lieut. C. E. Lawton; 3d Division, Providence, under Lieut. S. Howland Pitman; and 4th Division, East Providence, under Lieut. George M. Bliss.

The National Guard of Washington will go into camp near American Lake July 7, 1904. The entire force, except Troop B, Cavalry, will be detrained at Lake View, Wash., and marched to the site selected for the encampment. The command will constitute a portion of the 1st Brigade, under Col. E. S. Godfrey, 9th U.S. Cav., which brigade is to be designated as the "blues." Col. George B. Lamping, commanding 2d Infantry, N.G.W., will command the National Guard of Washington in camp. Travel rations will be furnished by the Commissary Department, U.S.A. The transportation of troops to camp will be carried on by Capt. F. A. Grant, U.S.A., chief Q.M., Maneuver Division.

#### STATE CAMP, NEW YORK.

The 6th Regiment, in command of Col. Edward Duffy, relieved the 8th Regiment at the camp of instruction near Peekskill, N.Y., at eleven o'clock a.m., June 25. The 6th had, all told, 512 officers and men on duty.

While the regiment was on the train en route to camp, Private Augustin Fitzpatrick, of Company F, who was posted as a sentry on the platform of a car, was thrown from the train as it was rounding a curve near Yonkers and fractured his skull. He died shortly afterward. It was decidedly improper that any man should have been allowed to stand on the platform, a sentry should be posted inside the car, and can perform his duty much more efficiently than outside.

The 9th Regiment, in command of Col. William F. Morris, which occupied the camp with the 6th Regiment, arrived at 12:30 p.m., June 25, and it had 661 officers and men on duty. Both regiments at once began the erection of tents, but the 9th made the more rapid progress in this.

Capt. John R. Hegeman, Jr., A.S.I.P., on the staff of General Smith, was appointed acting brigade quartermaster for the week.

Both the 6th and the 9th Regiments had their chaplains in camp, and each conducted services Sunday morning, July 3. The Rev. Richard M. Sherman as chaplain of the 9th, and Father J. B. William Daly, as the chaplain of the 6th.

Major Frank B. Jones, 9th U.S. Inf., gave some valuable theoretical instruction to officers and men of both regiments during the week, which was very highly appreciated.

In addition to the usual drills and ceremonies there was also a fire drill, each company on hearing a shot from a sentry, and the cry of fire, assembling in their respective company streets, and forming a bucket brigade. This drill which is a very useful one, was inaugurated at the suggestion of Col. N. B. Thurston.

Officers and men of both regiments were loud in their praises of the commissary arrangements, and each company, besides getting a full supply of good wholesome food was enabled to effect a saving, which brought considerable cash to its treasury.

The work of the 9th during its previous tour provoked considerable criticism, but it received high praise for its work this season. Its books and papers were properly kept and forwarded to the post adjutant on time, Regi-

mental Adjutant Thiery paying particular attention to this end. Colonel Morris was officially complimented upon the progress of the regiment.

General Smith, who had direct supervision over both regiments, also sent Colonel Duffy, of the 6th, an official letter at the end of the camp tour, expressing his pleasure at the work and progress of the regiment. Regimental Adjutant Foley also had his books promptly at post headquarters, and they were correctly kept.

There were, of course, a number of errors in both commands on drill, and these after drill or ceremony would be pointed out in an official communication to regimental headquarters in order that mistakes could be rectified. This is done with every organization that performs a tour of duty at camp.

The camp was healthy and orderly there being but few infractions of discipline. Some unknown men, assaulted some Italian laborers near Rosa Hook, but to which regiment the men charged with the assault belonged could not be officially determined. Colonel Duffy was positive that no men in the 6th was guilty of knocking Italians overboard, and Colonel Morris of the 9th was equally positive that none of his men would do such an act. Both Colonels promised to punish any man who could be found guilty of the assault. The regiment left for their home stations July 2, after a most profitable week.

#### MICHIGAN.

Major Charles A. Vernou, U.S.A., in his report of the recent inspection of the Minnesota N.G. to the Adjutant General of the Army states that he can see a marked improvement in the personnel of their officers since the laws in regard to examination for appointment and promotion have gone into effect. A very large percentage, he says, of the officers were in the Volunteer Service, either as enlisted men or officers, during the Spanish War, and the experience has been a great help to them in drill and handling men. Their weak point is paper work. "I made for their use, and gave to all the captains who needed them," says Major Vernou, "a sample copy of how a morning report should be made; how to brief and endorse a letter received, and how to record it; how to keep the index of letters received and sent; how to issue a company order and record it in the company order book. I also instructed them in sighting and aiming drills, which many of them did not thoroughly understand. In every company I found great care taken of their surplus clothing and equipment, care being taken to prevent moth and dirt from reaching the clothing and rust from reaching the arms and ordnance. Many of the company store rooms are models of neatness." Major Wood, U.S.A., in his report for 1903, states that the privates, as a whole, are self-respecting, active, and intelligent, and that their discipline and drill is good, and in a large number of the companies it is excellent. All ceremonies were correctly executed. The clothing is serviceable, the Major states, but in many companies it is pretty well worn, having been in use for a long time. "It would be a great help to discipline and add greatly to their military appearance," says Major Wood, "if each enlisted man of the organized militia could be given a sufficient clothing allowance to thoroughly equip him with a dress and field outfit. As it is now, the clothing is the property of the United States, loaned to the State for the militia. A recruit does not receive new clothing on joining a company. The captain is obliged to issue to him clothing that has been worn at some previous time by some other man; and often this does not fit properly. Old and worn clothing is not conducive to a soldierly spirit and that proper pride that all good soldiers should have."

The annual encampment for the instruction of the Michigan National Guard will be held at Ludington, Mich., commencing Aug. 4, 1904. Major Charles A. Vernou, U.S.A., has been detailed to inspect and aid in the instruction of the M.N.G. at the encampment.

Adjutant General Brown, of Michigan, announces that the Navy Department, having placed the U.S.S. Michigan at the disposal of the State of Michigan for the second week of August, 1904, for the instruction of the State Naval Brigade, the annual practice cruise of the 1st Battalion, Michigan State Naval Brigade, is ordered accordingly. The C.O. of the brigade will assemble his battalion on board the U.S.S. Yantic at Detroit, Mich., Saturday, Aug. 6, at 8 o'clock a.m., and report to the C.O. of the U.S.S. Michigan at Mackinaw, Aug. 10, p.m., for the purpose of target practice and instruction. The U.S.S. Yantic will return to Detroit not later than Aug. 15.

#### GEORGIA FIELD ARTILLERY.

Service practice with field pieces is not altogether new in Georgia. For many years, the famous old battery, the Chatham Artillery, made known to military visitors in Savannah by its renowned "punch," and also famed as having been organized in 1776, and being the possessor of two brass Napoleons presented to them by Gen. George Washington, was in the habit of celebrating July 4 by a practice with the old muzzle-loading pieces, but safe ranges became unobtainable and the practice was discontinued.

This year, however, after a diligent search, an ideal practice ground was located, and the battery was ordered out by Capt. George P. Walker, commanding, to fire their new 3.2-inch pieces for the first time with projectiles. The range selected was 700 yards, and the target 13 by 15 feet, with a 34-inch bulls eye. Twenty-five shells were fired, 14 of which struck the target, and three additional, struck the supports beneath it. The second shot fired, aimed by Lieutenant Dreese, penetrated the bulls-eye. Two charges of shrapnel fired in conclusion, perforated the target in 100 places. The practice ground was located about three miles from Savannah, and the battery made a very business-like appearance on the march. Such work as this argues well for the future efficiency of the famous old battery. In spite of the severe heat, officers and men evinced the greatest interest in the work. Major Walter E. Coney, 1st Regiment, was present as a guest.

#### CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

As an evidence of the military spirit and enthusiasm existing in the several organizations of the Brigade of Connecticut in relation to the coming tour of duty at Manassas, Va., Sept. 5 to 12, new enlistments are being made by commanding officers, so that all organizations will report on date mentioned with their maximum strength.

The Signal Corps are to be furnished with the latest up-to-date equipment for signaling, and when complete, with its personnel of membership, this corps will compare favorably with the best. In addition thereto, General Cole is arranging to supply the Medical Corps with Munson's ventilated hospital tents, furniture, bedding, clothing, food chests, etc., with the end in view that this organization, like others, shall be thoroughly equipped for service in the field with Regular troops.

The 2d Division, Naval Battalion, Lieut. Lyman Root commanding, paraded in Springfield, Mass., Monday, July 4, as the guests of the local company naval militia. The two naval divisions present a picturesque appearance. On parade the company's appearance was most favorably commented upon by all, and as a pleasant surprise following the parade, three prizes were awarded; the 2d Division, Lieutenant Root, winning the second prize for best appearance and marching.

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**PROMOTION.****TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:**

For what do military men work, study, fight and give up all things most dear to them? America first, promotion second, of course.

At the time of the act making promotion lineal throughout the different arms of the Service, I understand that first lieutenants at that time were excluded from its provisions for reasons known and unknown, but certainly not just ones. This resulted, in many cases, in juniors jumping over the heads of seniors. How must it feel to have juniors of one's own corps way up on the list of majors, while they are struggling along as old captains? It must be rather heart-breaking as the years go by.

Take the Cavalry, which by the way has done as much as any arm during the recent wars, and more before these, on the frontier chasing Indians and living almost like them. By the 1904 Army Register, Majors Finley, Gale, Taylor, Beach, Lockett and others of the class of 1879 stand well up on the list of majors. Dorst, of 1873, is a colonel, while there is Landis, number eighteen on the list of captains, Grierson, twelve; Wilcox, seven, all of the class of 1878. Goldman, eight and Brown, O. J., five, of 1877.

Now take the Infantry. The junior major, Leonhaeuser, is of the class of 1881. Harlow, 1879, of the Artillery, is second on the list of captains. There are brigadier generals of about this time, and in the Staff Corps, colonels as recent as 1885 and 1880. Again old, gray-haired captains of thirty-odd years' service are ranged up with captains of five or six years' service (almost boys).

No officer feels any animosity whatever toward the fortunate ones, but they do feel sore at the system. The pay is something also. It is hard for old men with grown families to struggle along on captain's pay and see youngsters drawing pay of the higher grades.

All of this is not calculated to produce enthusiasm. The matter of Army pay has every right to be considered by Congress. The present rate of pay was established in 1873, since which time the cost of living has increased threefold, so that an officer simply cannot hold up his end and represent the Government as he should. For foreign service the pay is increased ten per cent. In the English army, three fold.

As for promotion, the good executive alone has power to remedy, and that power is limited as far as things now exist. The old captains of Cavalry could be lifted out of the slough, however, and when the last one affected by the exclusion act for first lieutenants has passed into the major's list, that list could be rearranged without trouble and without objection of any fair and just minded man.

"LAYMAN."

**TWO MONTHS' EXTRA PAY.****TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:**

Relative to the two months' extra pay provided by an act of Congress for soldiers who served in Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines during the war with Spain, I have this to say. Many, if not all, applicants from the 33d and 34th Michigan Volunteers who applied directly to the Treasury Department were informed that these regiments were given two months' furlough and were therefore not entitled to extra pay. Five of these men placed their applications with claim agents who took the matter up in the Court of Claims, which decided that as men on furlough are directly under orders and subject to orders of superior officers they are entitled to extra pay which was thus obtained. If the case of Capt. Robert J. Bates, 34th Michigan, who was on furlough and received no further orders than any other officer or man on the command, is a precedent established by the Court, why is it that each and every officer and man of the 33d and 34th Michigan Volunteers has to prove to the court that he is entitled to the extra pay before receiving it? His record is in the War Department; why should he be compelled to forfeit twenty per cent. to a claim agency in order to collect that which belongs to him? The Auditor sends out blanks for applicants to fill out. These blanks require you to state, "Were you under special orders, or did you do duty during the furlough period?" If not, you are immediately informed that you are not entitled to extra pay, that the pay covering the furlough period corresponds to pay received by troops that did not receive a furlough, but were paid two months' extra pay. Then the claim agents come along and take your case

up in the Court of Claims and you get the extra pay for two months beyond the furlough period. Which is right, the Court of Claims or the Auditor? If the court says pay to one it establishes a precedent and therefore VOLUNTEER.

**HOSPITAL CORPS SERGEANTS.****TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:**

I have read with great interest the article in your issue of June 11, 1904, written by "Hospital Steward." He presents the situation concisely and in well chosen words. If there is to be an increase of pay for non-commissioned officers, the sergeant, first-class, of the Hospital Corps, should be included.

One point which is not considered in the article above referred to is that the sergeant, first-class, is practically always on duty. Other non-commissioned staff officers have their regular hours on duty, but he works day and night.

In post hospitals emergencies arise at all hours. Any one familiar with Army life knows that officers, enlisted men and others come to the hospital or send for the surgeon at all times. Some times, at small stations, the medical officer may be temporarily absent; in this event, the sergeant, first-class, may have very serious cases to attend to. Often life and death are at stake, and his technical ability is then manifested.

I know the worth of other non-commissioned staff officers, and believe they are entitled to more pay, but the point I wish to bring out is, that the sergeant, first-class, of the Hospital Corps, U.S. Army, should be included in any bill which grants an increase of pay to non-commissioned officers.

I also wish to recommend to all the sergeants, first-class, in the Service, that they affiliate with the American Pharmaceutical Association. This association is desirous of having them become members, and the advantages of such membership are very great, which they will realize if they consider the question.

"SERGEANT, FIRST-CLASS."

**ARCHITECTURE AT WEST POINT.**

Prout's Neck, Me., July 6, 1904.

**TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:**

I have seen in the July Century the pictures of proposed buildings at West Point for the United States Military Academy. I understand that the Gothic type of architecture is to be followed. The buildings in the pictures make me think of old mediæval, Baron-ruled castellated, semi-civilized Europe, quite inharmonious with the magnificent setting nature has provided.

American genius ought to be able to devise any number of structures that would be, first, suitable for the purposes of the Military School, up-to-date; and secondly, harmonious with the grand, unsurpassed natural scenery of the site at West Point; third, beautiful and appropriate, in its separate sections, and the whole grouping of field and edifice.

These should be worked out from first principles of topography, geology, sky, forest and field color. They should be simple, serviceable, grand, in unison of thought with the ideals of ethics and life which actuate the veritable American citizen, a person of reserved and modest appearance but impressive in quiet dignity and latent strength. The buildings should be of noble design in central thought and proportion, in relation to the setting of the gems and to the various jewels among themselves. I hope you may say something to someone who will think about this point of view. Perhaps one of your quiet, logical editorials which I so often enjoy in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL would suffice.

FRANKLIN BACHE STEPHENSON U.S.N.

**RECENT PUBLICATIONS.**

In "William Penn as the Founder of Two Commonwealths," by Augustus C. Buell, the author views Penn chiefly as an agent and promoter of secular civilization in its broadest sense, disclaiming either the capacity or the inclination to deal at length with the religious aspect of his character. The facts of the religious aspirations and activities which largely influenced Penn's life are presented impartially, however, and of necessity form a major part in the presentation of his character; for he was born during an epoch of struggle toward religious liberty, of warfare between kingly despotism and the conscience of the people. It is interesting to note that Penn was the son of an admiral of the British navy, who regarded his conversion to Quakerism much as Farragut, the author says, might have regarded the conversion of a son of his to the Gospel embodied in the book of Mormon! Summing up Penn's character the author expresses confidence that all will agree "That William Penn, in every aspect of character and in every relation of life, was a good man. It is, we think, equally apparent, that he was a great man. Sometimes he was a great statesman; at other times he was a great Quaker; but he was never both at the same time." This interesting biography is published by D. Appleton and Company, New York.

Sir Philip Burne-Jones, Bart., in "Dollars and Democracy," sums up the impressions formed during his recent sojourn of a year in the United States in a volume in which criticism of certain aspects of American life is given in a very friendly spirit, tempered with praise of much that met the author's unequalled approval. To see ourselves through the eyes of a visitor of intelligence is always of interest, and Sir Philip's standing at home gave him unusual opportunities to see the best side of our social and political life. Certain experiences with the "yellow press" left an unpleasant impression in his mind, but on the whole his opinion of us appears to be favorable. The volume is accompanied by many illustrations from sketches by the author, and is published by D. Appleton and Company, New York.

"A Texas Matchmaker," by Andy Adams, is in a way a sequel to his earlier volume, dealing with the cattle on the ranch as "The Log of a Cowboy" showed them on the trail. The narrator of the story is Tom Quirk, the hero of "The Log," who, in the casual but vigorous manner of the cowboy, recounts his brief and stormy love affair, and tells besides, of the life at the ranch day by day, giving a true picture of a by-gone life characteristically American. The illustrations are by E. Boyd Smith and the story is published by Houghton, Mifflin and Company.

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**BORN.**

BLASDEL.—At New Orleans, La., June 29, 1904, to the wife of Lieut. W. G. Blasdel, U.S.R.C.S., a daughter.

ESTES.—At Manila, P.I., June 29, 1904, to the wife of Capt. George H. Estes, Jr., 20th Inf., a daughter.

FOSTER.—At Fort Banks, Mass., on June 24, 1904, to the wife of Major Charles W. Foster, Art. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, Margaret Hay Foster.

HERR.—At Fort Myer, Va., June 20, 1904, to the wife of Lieut. John Knowles Herr, 7th U.S. Cav., a daughter, Helen Hoyle Herr.

MACARTHUR.—At Mare Island, Cal., June 29, 1904, to the wife of Lieut. Arthur MacArthur, Jr., U.S.N., a son, Arthur MacArthur 3d; grandson of Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., and of Rear Admiral Bowman H. McCalla, U.S.N.

MARSHALL.—At Cass Lake, Minn., June 21, 1904, to the wife of G. E. Marshall, daughter of Major G. L. Scott, 10th U.S. Cav., a son, Scott Raymond.

SUMMERLIN.—At Manila, P.I., April 19, 1904, a daughter to the wife of Post Commissary Sergt. John D. Summerlin.

TROTTER.—At San Francisco, Cal., June 25, 1904, to the wife of Asst. Surg. F. E. Trotter, U.S.P.H. and M.H.S., a son.

**MARRIED.**

BRANDT-KNAPP.—At Fort Niobrara, Neb., June 25, 1904, Miss Mary E. Knapp to Lieut. Alfred Brandt, 25th U.S. Inf.

BROWN-TYLER.—At Crosswicks, N.J., June 25, by the Right Rev. John Scarborough, Bishop of New Jersey. Mr. Justice Henry Billings Brown, of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Josephine E. Tyler, widow of the late Lieut. Frederick H. Tyler, U.S.N.

HARRIS-MOSELEY.—At Boston, Mass., June 29, 1904, Miss Eleanore Moseley, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Moseley, U.S.A., to Mr. Arthur Thomas Harris, of Brookline, Mass.

HARVEY-BATCHELOR.—At Fort Slocum, N.Y., July 6, 1904, Lieut. Walter Harvey, 18th U.S. Inf., and Miss Winifred G. Batchelor, daughter of the late Capt. J. B. Batchelor, Jr., U.S.A.

HORN-PRETTYMAN.—At Highwood, N.J., June 29, 1904, Mrs. Mabel Tillou Young Prettyman to Capt. Tie-mann Newell Horn, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

MARYE-MARYE.—At Berlin, Germany, June 28, 1904, Mrs. Maria D. Marye, widow of the late Col. W. A. Marye, U.S.A., to Mr. George T. Marye.

MORRIS-ALEXANDER.—On Monday, June 20, 1904, Lieut. Willis V. Morris, 6th Cav., to Miss Genevieve Alexander.

PARKER-BERRY.—At Portsmouth, N.H., July 2, 1904, Capt. William H. Parker, U.S.M.C., and Miss Ida Marguerite Berry.

PATRICK-SERFELL.—At Norfolk, Va., June 20, 1904, Chaplain Bowers Reynolds Patrick, U.S.N., and Miss Jessie Deakins Serfell.

SNODDY-HAYES.—At Vallejo, Cal., June 29, 1904, Dr. Cary A. Snoddy, U.S.A., and Miss Mary Hayes.

**DIED.**

FREEMAN.—Suddenly at Hyde Park, Mass., Anna Jane, aged three months, daughter of Passed Asst. Surg. and Mrs. G. F. Freeman, U.S.N., and granddaughter of Brig. Gen. H. B. Carrington, U.S.A., retired.

GARBER.—At Honolulu, H.I., July 3, 1904, Lieut. Gullford S. Garber, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

KINZIE.—At Marietta, Ga., July 6, 1904, Brig. Gen. David H. Kinzie, U.S.A., retired.

MASON.—At Washington, D.C., July 2, 1904, Mrs. William M. Mason, wife of Mr. William M. Mason, the Washington representative of the Army and Navy Journal.

WRIGHT.—At Altamont, Ill., June 1, 1904, Miss Estelle Wright, sister of Lieut. Andrew C. Wright, 12th U.S. Inf.

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**ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be promised for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

B.—Fort Liscom, Alaska, has a telegraph station at the post, and there is a steamer landing at Port Valdez, which is distant three miles across the bay. The reservation comprises 669.89 acres. There are quarters at present for 109 officers and men.

F. S.—There are marines stationed at the several navy yards in the United States, as well as in the Philippines, and on different vessels of the Navy. You would have to enlist, and take your chances of assignment. Still it might be possible for you to get on the station you desire. Enquire of the recruiting officer.

ANXIOUS READER.—In the last number of the U.S. Army Register, you will find a list of the officers and men holding medals of honor and certificates of merit, with a brief description of the acts for which awarded. An enlisted man holding a certificate of merit receives \$2 per month additional pay while in the Service.

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### NEW ENGLAND NOTES

Boston, Mass., July 8, 1904.

Vermont's only regiment, the 1st Infantry, V.N.G., will participate in the Army maneuvers at Manassas, leaving Fort Ethan Allen Sept. 3. It is commanded by Col. J. J. Estey, one of the most socially prominent men in the State and a military enthusiast. The Esteys have made a fortune in the organ business and occupy a handsome home in Brattleboro. Mrs. Estey, sr., is widely known as a leader in patriotic and philanthropic work, and as a national officer in the D.A.R.

To-day the 1st Corps of Cadets, M.V.M., go into camp at Hingham and will appear for the first time in the regulation head gear of the State militia. Tuesday will be "Governor's Day." All the Regular officers hereabouts have been bidden, also Miss Alice Roosevelt, now at the North Shore enjoying its gayeties. The camp is ideally situated and the men are likely to put up a good bit of work.

Capt. Morton J. Henry, U.S.A., of the Subsistence Department here, with Mrs. Henry is enjoying his leave at Narragansett Pier.

Rear Admiral John G. Walker, U.S.N., while in attendance at the meeting in Exeter, N.H., of the Society of the Cincinnati, was taken suddenly ill, and it is feared that his condition may prove serious.

There is excitement at Bar Harbor among the society folks owing to the arrival of the U.S. cruisers Minneapolis and Prairie, which preceded the rest of the Atlantic Squadron, to arrive to-day.

Chaplain C. H. Dickens, U.S.N., was confirmed by Bishop Niles at Portsmouth, N.H., Saturday last and received in the Episcopal Church. He has been for many years preaching the Universalist creed. After the ceremony a dinner was tendered the Bishop by Chaplain Dickens in the Colonial room of the Rockingham.

Rear Admiral Casper F. Goodrich leaves the Portsmouth Navy Yard July 27, greatly to the regret of the men and citizens generally. He goes to relieve Rear Admiral Henry Glass in command of the Pacific Squadron. It was not expected that he would leave before September. Capt. W. W. Meade, who arrives soon to take command will be welcomed by all here, who recall the fact that he commanded the U.S.S. Marblehead in the war with Spain, and afterwards was lionized by the citizens of that quaint town in Massachusetts who felt mightily set up when the Government named a cruiser in their honor.

It is estimated that the cost of refitting the Spanish cruiser Don Juan de Austria will be nearly \$300,000, and for the Isla de Cuba quite as much.

The transport Kilpatrick brought to Boston last week 250 of our new citizens from Porto Rico to take up a course of study at Harvard College. They are in "transports of delight" at their reception on arriving at the Boston Navy Yard.

Lieut. William R. Harrison, 66th Co., Coast Art., is rejoicing over the marked increase in enlistments for his branch of the Service in Maine. His office in Portland is a tidy place and much of the success of the work is due to his enthusiasm and discrimination.

Matters are particularly active in Massachusetts military circles just now, when so many of the commands are going their various ways. Lieut. Col. Hugh A. Ban-

croft, Captains Wyman and Cobb, of the 2d Brigade staff, M.V.M., have returned from Governors Island with details regarding the tour of duty of the brigade (except the 1st Heavy Artillery) to Manassas in September. A requisition for 3,700 khaki uniforms has been made, and it is expected that the brigade will make a short parade before embarking. It will consist of the 5th, 6th and 9th Regiments, Battery A (the crack one here as to personnel), the Signal and Ambulance Corps. All the officers of the 8th at West Point are putting in a strenuous course of instruction, and on their return, there will be "something doing" down the line of the enlisted men of their regiment at least.

A provisional battalion under Captain Lombard of the 1st H.A. Regiment, M.V.M., will visit the Fair at St. Louis some time soon. All arrangements are made for their transportation and accommodations, and the bookings show a creditable interest. To-day the "First Heavies" under Col. James A. Frye go into camp at Fort Rodman, New Bedford. They will be visited by the Regulars hereabouts, who feel closer in touch with this regiment having worked with them during maneuvers.

M. H. B.

### FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., July 4, 1904.

Saturday evening the quarters of Major and Mrs. Curtis B. Hoppin, 15th Cav., were the scene of another delightful gathering at which the entertaining game "Title of Books" was enjoyed. At the former party it was impossible owing to inadequate accommodations to include the entire garrison, and at this repetition those not present at the former gathering were the guests. The decorations were again elaborate, and the merry party sought out their pictures with zeal. The ladies' prize was captured by Mrs. John Conklin, while Lieut. George Bowman, 15th Cav., obtained this honor for the gentlemen. Lieut. George O. Duncan and Miss Loughborough received the consolation prizes. The party were served with choice refreshments. The remainder of the evening was made pleasant by the singing of Miss Henrietta Holmes, and a large number of choruses were also given. This party was as charming and entertaining as its predecessor.

Major Lotus Niles, Art. Corps, of Fort Sam Houston, Texas, was the guest of Major E. E. Gayle, Art. Corps, at this garrison for a few days the past week. Major Niles is an old 2d Artillery officer, and at this garrison he found several friends.

Bowling is so popular here that a second team has been formed which played a practice game with the regular team last Thursday evening and made an excellent showing. The regular team played a game Friday evening in Burlington with a team of that place which has the finest reputation in the State. The State record of 1,015 for three strings was broken, the civilian team running up to 1,029 pins. Post team made 863, 826, 825, total, 2,574; Burlington, 1,029, 845, 906, total, 2,780.

Mrs. A. N. Pickel, as the guest of Miss Ethel Bingham, of Burlington, enjoyed Friday evening at the yacht club dance in that city. A very pleasant sail on Lake Champlain in the club's launch was also enjoyed. Mrs. Frank E. Hopkins' mother, Mrs. C. A. Caine, who has been visiting at the garrison with Lieut. and Mrs. Hopkins, for the past few weeks, left the post Saturday for Boston. Thursday evening, after the hop at the club, Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Gardiner, 15th Cav., very pleasantly entertained a party of friends, who thoroughly enjoyed a watermelon party.

Lieut. A. N. Pickel, 15th Cav., spent Dominion Day at Ottawa, Canada, as the guest of Colonel Rodgers, 43d Regiment, Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles. Capt. H. S. Richmond, Troop B, N.Y. National Guard, who has been the guest of Major and Mrs. Curtis B. Hoppin, 15th Cav., has returned to his home at Albany, N.Y.

The garrison has had a deluge of rain the past week, the showers generally coming just about the time that the day's routine is over, spoiling the so-called "Soldier's Day."

Mrs. William T. Sampson, widow of Admiral Sampson, and her daughter, Mrs. Claverius, wife of Lieut. W. T. Claverius, U.S.N., were visitors at Burlington, during the week. They are pleasantly located in a cosy cottage on Lake Champlain at Essex, N.Y. Mrs. H. D. Snyder of Pittsburg Barracks, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Drury, at Essex Junction, Vt. Mrs. I. L. Belden and daughter, Miss Grace, who have been the guests of Mrs. F. P. Sawyer and Lieut. and Mrs. Frank E. Hopkins, Art. Corps, have returned to their home at Stafford, Mass.

A farewell reception was tendered to Capt. and Mrs. Francis C. Marshall, 15th Cav., by the officers and ladies of the garrison, Thursday evening at the club. An orchestra from Burlington rendered the music for dancing. Very choice and dainty refreshments were served. The Captain and Mrs. Marshall left the garrison to-day for West Point, where the captain has been detailed as instructor.

Chaplain W. W. Brander, 15th Cav., has as his guests his brothers, Lewis, of Richmond, Va., and John and James, of New York city; also his mother and sister. Mrs. William C. Gardiner's mother, Mrs. J. R. Poole, of Denver, Colo., arrived at the garrison Saturday for a visit with her son-in-law and daughter.

Troop B and C, mixed themselves up in a baseball

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game last Wednesday morning, the former running up a score of 15 to the latter's 3. The game was a very jolly one, but little science.

The 2d Battery, F.A., is the only organization at the garrison to receive any of the new lieutenants. They will have assigned to them for duty Lieuts. Charles S. Blakely and David McColl.

Capt. W. S. Pierce, Ord. Dept., from Springfield Armory, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Pierce, at their home in Burlington, Vt. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Marcus P. Miller, U.S.A., retired, of Washington, D.C., are visiting with their son, Capt. L. S. Miller, Art. Corps, military instructor at the University of Vermont, Burlington. Capt. and Mrs. George C. Martin, 15th Inf., are registered at the Van Ness house, Burlington, to attend the commencement exercises of the University of Vermont in that city. Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Mayo, U.S.N., of the Boston Navy Yard, and his son, Asst. Paym. C. G. Mayo, attached to the torpedo boat flotilla, are visiting with friends in Burlington. Mrs. Mayo who has been the guest of friends in the city, will accompany her husband on his return.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Gates and Mrs. Ellen M. Chandler, of Burlington, gave the first of the usual commencement receptions at their home in that city Saturday afternoon. The floral arrangements were magnificent, and the banquet a most elaborate one. Among the Army guests were Gen. and Mrs. Marcus P. Miller and son, Crosby Miller, of Berkeley, Cal., and Capt. George J. Holden, 28th Inf. Mr. and Mrs. Gates are well known throughout the Army.

The first athletic meet of this garrison, under the new order recently promulgated, was held to-day. The largest crowd that has ever witnessed sports at this post turned out. Although money prizes were done away with, points taking their place, interest among the competitors did not flag. The most interesting event was the section contest, the most amusing the sack race. Everyone who was at the fort to-day thoroughly enjoyed themselves. New records were made in several of the events. The record-breaking events were: Running broad jump, former record held by Musician Joseph Shepard, 2d Battery, F.A., 16 ft. 6 in.; captured at this meet by Corp. Harry H. Gelzer, 2d Battery, 17 ft. 3 in.; 20-yard dash, former record held by Pvt. Guy Merrick, 27th Battery, 35-3 sec.; secured to-day by Pvt. John Mitchell, 2d Battery, 25-2 sec. Pvt. Fredrick Weidman, Troop A, 15th Cav., made a new record for standing high jump, 4 ft. 5 in.; former record, Pvt. Saunders, Troop M, 15th Cav., 4 ft. 1-12 in. In the section contest both the 2d and 27th Batteries did well and it resulted in no decision. Spectators from outside the post held their breath during the gallop, wondering at the way the guns could be maneuvered. The chief of section for the 2d Battery is well known throughout the Service, and many of his old Fort Riley friends will remember him—Sergt. James H. Queeney. Sergt. Ben O. Cliff, had charge of the 27th Battery section.

The winners among the organizations were as follows: 2d Battery, two first, two seconds; 27th, two firsts, two seconds; Troop A, 15th Cav., one first, one second; Troop B, 15th Cav., one second, two thirds; Troop C, 15th Cav., two firsts, one third; Troop D, 15th Cav., one third; Troop I, 15th Cav., one third; Troop L, 15th Cav., one second.

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one third; Troop M, 15th Cav., one first, one second and two thirds. The six foremost athletes in the garrison are Pvt. John Mitchell, 23d Battery; Pvt. Frederick Weldman, Troop A, 15th Cav.; Corp. Harry H. Geiger, 23d Battery; Pvt. Ralph O'Sullivan, Troop B, 15th Cav.; Pvt. Guy Merrick, 27th Battery, and Musician Joseph Shepard, 23d Battery.

In the afternoon the post baseball team and the Artillery battalion team crossed bats. The game resulted in a victory for the post, 11-5. Batteries for the post, O'Sullivan and Geiger; for the Artillery, Kenney, Lewis and Crowley.

This evening the officer's children celebrated the Fourth with a large and choice display of fireworks.

**MARE ISLAND.**

Mare Island, Cal., June 30, 1904.

One of the delightful hops, which the officers at the station so well know how to give, was held here on Friday evening, June 24, and proved quite as enjoyable as the many that were held during the winter season. Owing to the continuous summer fittings, as well as to the scarcity of commissioned ships here of late, the yard has been unusually quiet from a social standpoint, and Friday evening's hop came as a pleasant break in the monotony of the season. Gay colored flags formed an effective background for the noticeably handsome gowns worn by the ladies and the brilliant uniforms of the officers.

Miss Courtney Collins, of New York, arrived here on Thursday, the 23d, on a visit to her aunt, Mrs. F. B. Zahm. Miss Ruth Brooks, of San Francisco, is also the guest of Mrs. Zahm at present and will remain here for several weeks. This is the first time that Miss Ruth has made a stay of any great length at the yard since the family moved to San Francisco upon the detachment of Paym. Jonathan Brooks from the yard pay office, and she is thoroughly enjoying her visit to her former home. Lieut. Douglas C. McDougal, U.S.M.C., has arrived here on a visit to his mother and sisters after five years absence in the Philippines. He is a Californian and his friends here are doing everything to make his stay most pleasant. After a sojourn of some little time at his home on the Island Lieutenant McDougal will proceed to Washington, D.C., where he has been ordered to report for duty.

The numerous friends on this coast of Mrs. Newt H. Hall, wife of Captain Hall of the Marine Corps, are evincing much pleasure over the fact that she will arrive in San Francisco on the transport which comes from the Philippines the middle of next month. Captain and Mrs. Hall have been in the Philippines now for some time, and the latter is coming back to California simply for the benefit of the sea trip. After two weeks spent in San Francisco and with friends at this yard she will return to Cavite. Mrs. Hall is well remembered here as Miss Rosebud Harrington, daughter of Colonel Harrington, who was in command of the marine barracks some four years ago, and who was succeeded by Col. R. L. Meade. When she returns to Cavite she will take with her as her guest Miss Marion Brooks, daughter of Paym. Jonathan Brooks, who will remain in the Philippines for a couple of months.

Lieut. Alexander N. Mitchell, formerly attached to the Fish Commission ship Albatross, has arrived and assumed his duties on the Independence, relieving Lieut. James H. Gilmer, who, to the great regret of many of our people, has been ordered East. Mrs. Mitchell accompanies her husband, and the two have taken up their residence in Vallejo. Miss Williams, who is attending the University of California in Berkeley, spent a few days here during the latter part of the week, the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. A. A. McAllister.

The assignment of Lieut. John W. McClaskey, U.S.M.C., who has been on duty at the San Francisco Naval Training Station, to this yard, is particularly pleasing to the young officer and his wife, from the fact that it brings Mrs. McClaskey so near her former home. She was Miss Cyetta McQuaid, of Vallejo, and her marriage last April was one of the events of that city. Mrs. McClaskey has been spending as much time as possible in Vallejo recently, where she has been occupying the beautiful Kemper home during the absence of her mother and stepfather, who are visiting the St. Louis Exposition.

There is much rejoicing in the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, Jr., over the arrival of a little son and heir, who dropped anchor safely in port in the "wee small hours" of Wednesday morning, June 29. The wires between here and Fort Mason were kept busy for a few hours while congratulations were exchanged between his two distinguished grandfathers, for Mrs. MacArthur was Miss Mary McCalla, and this is the first grandchild of Rear Admiral Bowman H. McCalla, commandant of this

yard. His paternal grandfather is Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., commander of the Division of the Pacific, and he also, for the first time enjoys the honor of being a grandfather. In fact both branches of the Service are anxious to claim the beautiful little youngster, and it is a question whether the Army or Navy will enlist Arthur MacArthur, the Third, in their ranks. The only uncle, Lieut. Douglas MacArthur, is of the Army, so the claims of the two branches are pretty evenly divided. Meanwhile, the mother and baby are doing well, and the rejoicing in the MacArthur and McCalla families is more than words can tell.

At their home here on Wednesday evening, June 29, Comdr. and Mrs. A. F. Dixon entertained at a dinner, which for beauty of decoration and perfection of details has never been surpassed here. Mrs. Dixon has spent much of her life in the Sandwich Islands, and is extremely partial to the deep Hawaiian yellow, and certainly no color forms more effective decorations than do its rich tones. For Wednesday's dinner the entire decorations were in the yellow shades, golden coreopsis being used. The light of the yellow candles was softened by shades of the same rich hue. The name cards, hand painted, were decorated with bunches of yellow marguerites. The guests present were Naval Constr. and Mrs. F. B. Zahm, Surg. and Mrs. Charles P. Kindelberger, Paym. and Mrs. David Potter, Mrs. R. M. Cutts, Miss Frances Waggoner, Comdr. John Hubbard, U.S.N., and Major Jay M. Salladay, U.S.M.C., of the Boston. This may be possible among the last of the dinners given by Comdr. and Mrs. Dixon here, as Comdr. Dixon's three years' term of duty at this yard will expire the middle of August. Whether he will remain here longer is not known, but their friends can only hope that such will be the case as the Dixon's are most popular.

Mrs. Urban T. Holmes, wife of Lieutenant Holmes, of the Tacoma, who has been spending the past few months on this coast since the cruiser was placed in commission, will leave on Monday next for her home in Washington, D.C. She will be accompanied by her two children, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Dixon have been the guests of Comdr. and Mrs. Dixon for several days, and last Sunday the party enjoyed a long automobile ride out into the country.

The U.S.S. Tacoma came up from the Union Iron Works, where some repairing had been done, on Tuesday afternoon, and since then has been busy taking on her supply of stores. Her sailing orders came to-day, and the cruiser will leave to-morrow afternoon for San Francisco, where she will remain until Saturday afternoon, when she will put to sea, going direct to St. Lucia Island, West Indies.

**FORT MONROE.**

Fort Monroe, Va., July 5, 1904.

The Glorious Fourth was becomingly celebrated here, and the post was thronged all day by the many excursionists who came to see the historic old fort and to get a breath of sea breeze. The children celebrated from early morning till late night, never tiring of the awful cannonading and smoke, and the most enthusiastic ones were Jack and Madeline Rafferty, Jack Jewett, Fabian and Nora Hines and Henry Davis and Jack Kimberly.

Miss Margaret Walk, daughter of Capt. Willoughby Walk, of Fort Rodman, is visiting Miss Margaret Kimberly. Miss Walk has many friends here, having spent her childhood at this post. Major Edwin St. J. Greble, of West Point, is visiting Capt. Clarence P. Townsley. Mrs. Lane, widow of the late Col. W. B. Lane is registered at the Chamberlin. Capt. Arthur F. Cassells spent the Fourth with relatives in Washington. Mrs. Albert S. Cummins left Thursday night for Michigan, where she will spend the summer months with her parents.

Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. William P. Pence entertained at a beautifully appointed dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts.

Surg. Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly and Miss Frances O'Reilly were house guests of Major and Mrs. Ogden Rafferty over the Fourth.

Saturday evening the auditorium of the Y.M.C.A. was the scene of great enjoyment when Mr. Floyd Featherstone gave one of his interesting entertainments on his numerous musical novelty instruments, interspersed with songs and anecdotes. Miss Dora Varney, the pianist, was an able assistant to the clever performer. There was not a dull moment throughout the evening and one was first transplanted from quiet enjoyment to hearty laughter.

Capt. William Chamberlain was away several days last week on official business. Major John S. Mallory, 1st Inf., is visiting relatives in Hampton. Lieut. Stanley D. Embick left Tuesday evening to join Mrs. Embick for the summer. Capt. and Mrs. John D. Barrette, and the Misses Barrette are visiting at Mrs. Barrette's home in Detroit.

Dr. Bogges, U.S. Marine Hospital Service, gave a Dutch supper to a few of his friends Friday evening in the private dining room of the Club. Among those present were Capt. Henry M. Merriam, Capt. Frank C. Jewell, Lieut. Clifton C. Carter, Lieut. Francis N. Cooke, Lieut. Morris E. Locke, Lieut. Curtis G. Rorebeck, Lieut. Henry B. Clark and Mr. Dunn.

Lieut. and Mrs. Edward D. Powers and their infant daughter have gone to the Massachusetts coast for the summer. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, of the Department of the Gulf, and his aide, were here several days last week on a tour of inspection.

On the Fourth Major Ogden Rafferty entertained at a luncheon at the club for Surgeon General O'Reilly. Those present were Major Albert S. Cummins, Col. William A. Jones, Col. John R. McGinness, Col. Charles L. Helmmann, Major Jefferson R. Keen, Lieutenant Eldridge, Capt. Percy P. Bishop and Mr. George Adams.

Saturday afternoon the post baseball team played the Norfolk team at the Soldiers' Home in Hampton, with a score of 9 to 5 in favor of the soldier boys.

Owing to the intense heat in the middle of the day the commanding officer has changed the hour of parade

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## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the table of Army stations this week. Up to the time of going to press there were no changes since the table appeared in our issue of July 2, page 1166.

## FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., July 4, 1904.

Arrangements are being pressed forward for the annual encampment of the National Guard of Ohio, to be held at Athens from Aug. 16 to 23. It is expected that all the Regular troops from this post and the State of Kentucky, generally, as well as from other posts and Ohio, will attend, making in all, a camp of 6,000 State troops and 3,000 Regulars. Brig. Gen. Charles W. Miner, formerly Colonel of the 6th Infantry when stationed at Fort Thomas, will be on duty at the encampment. General Miner is at present on duty as inspector general of the National Guard of Ohio.

Dr. White, who served for a long time in the Medical Department at this post, and has recently been on duty at the St. Louis Exposition, has received his discharge and arrived at this post. The friends of the Doctor will be glad to learn that he expects to make his home in the vicinity of Fort Thomas. Miss Winona Puck, daughter of Major William L. Buck, 3d Inf., left on Tuesday for an extended trip throughout the East.

Work on the electric lighting of the post is now in progress. The Union Heat, Light and Power Company of Covington, Ky., will furnish the current. The War Department at Washington has allowed \$28,000 to this post for the purpose.

Post Sergt. Robert Von der Gotz, who has been granted four months' furlough, was to sail for Europe on July 1 to visit relatives. He has lately come into a fortune of about \$80,000, and on his return will retire from the Army and reside in Detroit, Mich. He has been in the Service for over thirty years.

The lads of the Fort Thomas Juniors baseball team were badly beaten by the 27th infantry team; score 11

to 1. On Tuesday the soldiers played the Auroras from Bellevue, Ky., and won hands down, 9 to 6. Rose of the 27th is a fine pitcher.

Already a baseball team has been organized at this post by the men of the 27th and 8th Regiments, and some excellent playing is now expected.

The friends of Lieut. Joseph Bennett, formerly at Newport Barracks, and as quartermaster sergeant of the 6th, formerly at this post, will be glad to learn that the report of his death is not true, as he is now alive and well, and on duty in the Island of Negros, Philippine Islands, as 1st lieutenant.

Corporal Workman and Private Rose are receiving congratulations from their friends, upon their prompt action in extinguishing the fire in the "Midway" on Wednesday. Private Rose entered a smoke-filled room and carried out a little girl of four years, to safety. Corporal Workman took off his blouse and succeeded in smothering the flames on Miss Lindowes, but she was so badly burned that she died on the way to the hospital. The fires at the Midway resort are quite frequent and disastrous, the soldiers at the post always rendering prompt and efficient aid.

Fifty-one buildings, which include the private residences of officers and the various quarters, are to be lighted by electricity and arc lights are to be placed in front of the various buildings and driveways, rendering the post almost as light as day—a vast improvement over the present gasoline mode of illumination.

## FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., July 4, 1904.

The post team administered a neat coat of whitewash to the Manhattan aggregation on Saturday afternoon on the home grounds, in one of the most spirited games of the season. Hay was in the box for the third time this season and acquitted himself in a most promising manner. His support was errorless, the only error charged against the team being made by himself in an attempt to field a hard grounder. The base running of Minton and Groesbeck won unlimited applause while the work of Klemp at short and Anderson at first was of a high order. Score: Manhattan 0, Fort Riley 6. The baseball management has received a challenge from Fort Leavenworth for a series of two games, one at this post and the other at Fort Leavenworth. It is thought that the games will be arranged at an early date.

Lieut. Col. Sidney W. Taylor, Art. Corps, arrived at the post yesterday afternoon from Washington, D.C., to assume command of the Artillery subpost. The 9th Artillery band left on Friday afternoon, with Lieut. B. F. Browne, F.A., in command, for their new station, Key West Barracks, Fla. Lieutenant Browne will only accompany the organization as far as Port Tampa, where he will see it safely aboard the boat. The 4th Cavalry band was at the depot to cheer the parting, with appropriate airs, while a large number of friends from the town and post were on hand to wish them the best of luck and bon voyage. This band was organized at this post in June of 1901, and is recognized as one of the best in the Service.

The 4th Cavalry band left yesterday for Abilene, where it is engaged to play to-day. It was accompanied by the Cavalry trumpet corps, and the two organizations will make the trip by marching. As the distance is but twenty-eight miles the trip should be a pleasant one.

Sergt. Gaston O'Brien, 6th Field Battery, who was at Fort Leavenworth as a member of the class of candidates for the final examination for a commission, was discharged last week per expiration of service and has decided not to re-enlist. O'Brien was a captain in the 1st Tennessee Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. Francis Moore returned to the post last week from Omaha, where he has been in command of the department during the absence of General Wint on leave. Colonel Steever, 4th Cav., has been in command of the post during the absence of General Moore.

Mrs. George O. Cress gave an informal luncheon on Monday for the young ladies of the garrison. Lieut. and Mrs. Mueller went to Leavenworth on Thursday of last week. Brig. Gen. John F. Weston, Commissary General, U.S.A., and daughter, Marie, were visitors in the post on the occasion of the Maus-Fry wedding. Lieut. Duncan Elliott, 8th Cav., gave a stag party on Wednesday even-

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ing for General Weston. The 4th Cavalry band played several selections on the lawn during the evening. Capt. Robert J. Duff returned last week from Kansas City, where he has been on sick leave undergoing treatment for an affection of his eyes which are much improved.

The infant child of Drum Major Baker, 9th Artillery band, died in Junction City early on Thursday morning. The interment took place in Highland Cemetery on the same day.

Miss Louise Adams, daughter of Major Granger Adams, Art. Corps, who has been the guest of Major and Mrs. Coffin, left last week for New York. Miss Margaret D. Ward, of Chester, Pa., is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. McBlaine, having arrived last week from the East.

The post team received an awful drubbing at the hands of the Schmelzers of Kansas City on the home grounds yesterday. The field and diamond were a sea of mud, and the vicinity of the home plate a veritable quagmire. The visitors were able to run in seven scores on hits that would never have had the semblance of such had the ground been in such a shape that they could have been fielded. They scored four more in the fourth and three in the ninth, by bunching their hits. The soldiers were unable to connect safely until the fifth when they scored two runs. Another crossed the plate in the ninth. The post team always secured their ... at the wrong time. Score: Schmelzers 14, Fort Riley 3. The playing of Klemp at short for Riley, was the feature of the game. The team goes to Hays City for a game on Wednesday.

The Field Artillery battalion from Fort Leavenworth, is expected to arrive the latter part of the week for its target practice. For a month these batteries will be engaged in practice morning and afternoon.

The 20th Field Battery won the monthly pistol competition for the month of June, with 265 points. The 6th Battery was second with 267 points. Pvt. Charles E. Paulson, of the same battery, had the highest individual score, 184.

Capt. William Lassiter, Field Art., joined the post yesterday from Rock Island Arsenal, where he stopped for several days en route from Washington, where he has been a member of the board of officers revising the Field Artillery Drill Regulations. He will prepare his battery for the work cut out for it; i.e., that of demonstrating the practicability of the tentative regulations prepared by the board. The new quick-firing guns are expected within a few days, when the battery will immediately commence to familiarize itself with them, after which the board will convene at this post for its more serious work. Twenty-two hundred rounds of shrapnel and shell have been shipped here to be used in connection with this work.

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